The Columbian.

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COLUMBIA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIRTY-NINTH EXHIBITION.

IT SURPASSES ALL FORMER YEARS.

The thirty-ninth exhibition of the Columbia County Agricultural Society held at Bloomsburg last week proved to be, as predicted in a recent issue of THE COLUMBIAN the largest exhibition in its history.

THE MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING

was crowded with exhibits, from one end to the other, even the floors being utilized. Beginning at the right entrance under the miscellaneous class was a wonderful display of bric-a brac—the work of the needle; or the ingenious hand of the young men, as developed in fret sawing designs: here also was found relics of various kinds, a long rifle, 137 years of age, used at the Battle of Brandywine, and another 169 years old—a hand-made gun; were most attractive. T. L. Smith, the efficient foreman of C. P. Sloan's carriage factory, had a fine display of hand-made horse shoes, they were carefully examined by many and very many compliments given.

The exhibit of plants, cut flowers, etc., was very attractive—a fine lem on tree with fruit being included. The department of fancy toilet articles, embroidery and fine needle work was filled with handsome pieces, all the space allotted being occupied. The exhibits of quilts was probably the largest of any single article—every conceivable space covered—the timber bracing the building being utilized. We cannot go into detail further than state that the articles embraced silk quilts, knitted quilts, slumber robes, fancy throws, fancy slippers, tidies, knitted underwear, fancy rugs; a vast collection that could not help but delight the eye of all. The artist's hands were shown in painted china, fancy painting, crayonings, etc., a large oil painting, by a resident of Columbia county, representing a scene in Switzerland was especially attractive. The zephyr and hair work was equal to that of former years, while the display of home made carpet was far above other exhibitions.

McKillip Bros., Photographers, had a fine display of their work.

FRUITS.

The display of fruits was exceptionally large, every shelf filled as well as the floor underneath the shelves; it consisted of apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces, grapes; a fine exhibit of grapes being made by E. and J. C. Williams of Montclair, N. J., and specimens of California grapes by Z. T. Fowler of Willow Grove. The department of canned fruits like that of green fruit, was overcrowded; the specimens were the best ever shown. There also was an abundance of dried fruit.

Among the varieties exhibited were tallow candles, a sample of both the moulded and the dipped; also a crock of soft soap.

BREAD, BUTTERS, PASTRY AND CAKE.

The exhibits under this department were no doubt stimulated by the offer made by the Benton Milling Company, who stated that they would give a prize of $3.00 to the one baking the finest loaf of bread from their flour, also a 50 pound sack of flour to all who enter the contest. There were 75 loaves of bread entered in this contest alone, besides there were 60 exhibits of cakes, 50 of pies; and a special display made by E. Jacobs & Son, who used the Benton Milling Company's flour.

WINES.

The exhibits of wine embraced everything almost from which wine could be made, including clover wine, elder blossom, rhubarb, raspberry, strawberry, white mulberry, crab apple, currant wine, white currant, dandelion, etc., also under the same class was cider vinegar, plum vinegar and corn vinegar.

POULTRY.

The largest display of poultry from one of our own people was Frank Edgar who had various kinds of chickens also a pen of pigeons. Mahlon Sager of Orangeville exhibited his Brown Leghorn and Barred Plymouth Rocks; M. E. Walker of Shickshinny, had the finest lot of Indian Games, Wyandottes and Minorca. Pittston fanciers were well represented; there being groups of chicks from Brydon's, Cosper & Stork, Geddes & Bowder, and James Mays. J. D. S. Rhodes of Danville, also had a large variety. In addition to all of these was a great display of all the mixed breeds. The total number of chickens on exhibition was 665. Then followed the turkeys, geese, ducks annd pigeons. In apartments of the poultry house were four guinea pigs, a raccoon and opossum.

CATTLE.

The stock of cattle was not as good as it should have been. The only herd on exhibition was that of H. W. Hess of Mifflinville; while the other cattle consisted almost wholly of Jersey stock; there was but a single exhibit of Durham, one of the Ayershire, while the Devon and Swiss were entirely absent.

HORSES.

The exhibit of horses was Coach, Percheron, Clydesdale and Draft.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

Like that of cattle the exhibits of sheep and swine were neglected; but those on exhibition were fine and showed great care by their owners.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

All the space that could be secured in the Main exhibition building was used by our leading Merchants and Manufacturers. The Snyder & Magee Co. exhibited parlor and bedroom suits, silks and dress goods, hosiery, furnishing goods, ribbons, canned goods etc. A miniature store of what they keep in their large building on Market street. Mr. Berninger of Catawissa also had a display of furniture.

Messrs. Baker & Wanich exhibited their late invention of the U bed spring, and were present to show up its advantages over all other springs. Mr. W. S. Campbell of Espy also exhibited a bed spring.

The pianos and organs had good representations. J. Saltzer had his usual fine display, and showed up the good qualities of the instruments by having nimble fingers manipulate the keys. There were also exhibits by A. S. Truckenmiller of Catawissa and Gomer Thomas of Danville.

Isaiah Hagenbuch represented the Newell Clothing Company, manufacturers of workingmen's clothing.

Gidding & Salsburg had a large space filled with Mens', Youths' and Boys' clothing. Upon each suit was placed a neat floral bouquet.

The Carpet Works had exhibits of their carpets, while over the top, spools of yarn in various colors were used to combine the words Bloomsburg Carpet Works.

F. J. Scharfer of Atlanta, Illinois, was selling paring, carving, and slicing knives, as well as Russian cement and microscopes,

A representative of the New York Optical Company was selling Brazilian pebble glasses, and next to him was a man writing name cards.

The Bloomsburg Potting Company exhibited crocks of all sizes and a number of quite small ones used for coin boxes.

The stove department had good representations in Eshelman & Wolf, with single and double heaters and cook stoves. Exhibits were made also by W. F. Hartman and L. E. Whary.

The Bloomsburg Brass & Copper Company had tubes of their own manufacture, from about an eighth of an inch in diameter to three inches in diameter.

I. K. Miller represented the Fairbanks Scale Company, with a half dozen of their platform scales.

The Sewing Machines had their share of attention. B. F. Spotts managed the department for J. Saltzer with their celebrated White Sewing machines; fancy floral work was made upon placques and passed out to the crowd gathered abont them. The Singer Sewing Machine was looked after by J. B. McKinney, and James M. Kline of Benton showed up the good qualities of the Standard Sewing Machines.

J. W. Mears seemed to have the bicycle business all to himself. He had several wheels on exhibition.

The machine that attracted especial attention among the farmers was the cream and milk separator. The milk and cream were both poured into one tank and by rapid revolution of the wheels the cream would flow from one spout and the milk from the other. It did not seem to aid in gathering any more cream, but only to make the gathering more convenient.

Creasy & Wells had an exhibit of lumber which showed sixteen different grades of lumber they keep ready for their numerous customers.

An agent selling Cash Registers interested a number of people, but the majority wanted to know how to get the cash rather than keeping it, and hence he made few sales.

An engraver on glass, who engraved names while waiting was kept busy in his line of work.

The Normal School had a large exhibit of work done in their Manual Training department, which embraced all kinds of wood work and clay modelling.

Alexander Bros. & Company exhibited Tobaccos in buckets, plugs, papers and fancy bags. Several varieties of cigars, and a case filled with beautiful pipes. The exhibit was nicely arranged.

VEGETABLES, ETC.

The exhibit of potatoes was large and of a fine quality, among which were Rural New York, Rose of Erin, Bliss Trumple, American Wonder, Early Puritan, White Star, Burbank and White Seedling. The American Wonder and Rural New York seemed to lead other varieties.

There was the usual amoumt of corn, both field and pop; wheat, oats, buckwheat, flax and timothy seed, celery, squash, beets, tomatoes, cauliflower, nest egg kalabashes, etc.

The Races.

Wednesday.

COLTS UNDER 4 YEARS, TROT AND PACE. PURSE, $100.

Novellette, b m J. T. Chambers, DuBois,	1	2	1	1
Patrick, b g H. G. Conover, Dallas,	3	1	4	2
Andy K. b g A. Call & son, St. Mary's,	4	3	2	3
Minie Martin, b m C. B. Hill, Brookville.	2	4	3	4

Time, 2:35; 2:34½; 2:35; 2:34¼.

2:37 CLASS—TROTTING—PURSE, $200.

Mary Anderson, b m J. F. Shurtz, Wmsp't	1	1	1	
Grover, b g L. Meyers, Hugnesville,	2	5	2	
Billy Wood, r s A. J. Bennett Brockport,	9	2	9	
Star Wood b s W. H. Landis, Rothsville,	6	7	8	
Trilly Way, b m ... G. Conover, Dallas,	7	8	7	
Abigail, b m J. W. Houser, Taylor,	3	8	8	
Keeley, b g Chas W. Gray, Scranton	4	4	4	
Billy F. b g B. F. Foresman, Philadelphia	5	9	5	
Waldemar, b s G. O. Holcomb, Troy	8	6	6	

Time, 2:29¼; 2:27¼; 2:27¼.

EXHIBITION RACES.

Ladies riding against the riderless horse, time 57, also skeleton wagon race and Roman standing race, time 57¼.

Thursday.

3:00 CLASS, TROT AND PACE. PURSE, $150.

Dick Wilby, blk g J. F. Shurtz, Wmsp't	1	1	1
Ellen Tara, b m H. Shaffer, Farmersville	2	2	2
Fritz, b g M. C. Welliver, Muncy	3	3	3
Ingemar, b m S. P. Russell, Bing'ton,	distanced		
Harry LeGrange, b g Searfoss, Osterh't	"		

Time, 2:36¼; 2:39; 2:37½.

2:24 CLASS, TROTTING. PURSE, $300.

Senator K, g g, Weidensaul, Mt Carmel,	2	1	1	1
Tony Medium, b m, R. Gunton, W'Barre	1	2	4	4
Scranton Belle, br m, M. Clark, Scranton	3	3	2	3
J B C, b m, Geo. Holcomb, Troy, Pa	4	4	3	2
Daisy G. s m J. B. Learned, Alba, Pa.,	distanced			

Time, 2:24¼; 2:24½; 2:24¼.

2:32 CLASS, PACING. PURSE, $200.

Conemaugh, ch g, Kaul & Son, St. Mary's,	1	1	1
Judge Black, blk s, J. Chaney, Wheeling,	2	2	2
Lottie K, b m H. B. Phillips, Pottst'n,	distanced		
Fauntleroy, b m C. H. Duhring, Phil'a	"		

Time, 2:28¼; 2:30¼; 2:30.

EXHIBITION RACES.

The exhibition races showed for half mile running race, 57 seconds, and Roman standing race, 57½ seconds.

Friday.

2:45 CLASS, TROTTING. PURSE, $200.

Billy Wood, A. J. Bennet, Brockport,	5	5	1	1	1
Defendine, b m, H. G. Conover, Dallas	2	1	4	2	4
Keeley, b g, C. W. Gray, Scranton	1	6	3	3	3
Jim Blaine, blk g, M. L. Perrin Pittst'n	3	3	2	4	2
Abigail, br m, Dr. Houser, Taylor, Pa.	4	2	5		
Billy F, b g, F. Foresman, Phila	6	4	6		

The company was too fast for Abigail and Billy F, as they were distanced in the fourth heat and dropped out.

Time, 2:34; 2:38¼; 2:30¼; 2:30¼; 2:38.

FREE FOR ALL, TROT AND PACE.

PURSE.

Sheriff, g g, C. F. Smith, Wellsville, N. Y.	1	1	1
Martha H, b m, J. Chambers, DuBois	3	2	2
Puritan, b g, Kaul & Son, St Mary's	2	3	3

Time, 2:21¼; 2:23; 2:27¼.

RUNNING, ½ MILE, PURSE, $150.

Nellie F, b m, L. C. Hakes, Wellsville, N.Y.	1	1	
Lone Oak, g g, W. G. Rook, Berwick	2	2	
Iowa Boy, blk g, C. H. Parker, Gloucester	5		
Dunham, b g, J. D. Braning, Wilkes-Barre	4		

Invorkip by Frank Foresman, of Philadelphia and Jack Fisher by Morris Joyce, of Bloomsburg, were distanced in the first heat,

Time, one-half mile, 53½; 53.

In the exhibition races the riderless horse made half mile in 56 seconds, and a skeleton wagon race in 57 seconds.

BICYCLE RACE.

In the Bicycle race, three started, J. G. Harman, Jos. Bidleman and H. S. Pohe. Both heats were easily won by J. G. Harman. Time for both heats half mile in 1:20.

Saturday.

2:30 CLASS, TROTTING. PURSE, $200.

Laporte, ch g, M. L. Perrin, Pittston	1	1	1	
Honest Jake, b g, F. W. Cook, Scranton	3	4	2	
Jeff Wilkes, b g, B. L. Bowman, Muncy	4	2	4	
King Harry, b s, Martin Clark, Scranton	2	5	5	
A J. dun g, H. B. Phillips, Pottstown	5	4	3	
John Strohm, b g J. W. Amer, Lititz, Pa.	7	6	9	
Hero, br g, S. P. Pursel, Binghampton	8	8	6	
Bird McGregor, r s C. N. Payne, WilkesB.	6	9	8	
Caprice, br s, Geo Fisher, Shamokin	9	7	7	

Time, 2:31¼; 2:35; 2:32.

2:19 CLASS, TROT AND PACE.

PURSE, $400.

Sheriff, g g, C. F. Smith, Wellsville, N. Y.	1	1	1
Charley Stillson, br g, E. C. Stables, Scrn't	2	3	4
Scranton Belle, br m, M. Clark, Scranton	3	4	2
You Tell, ch g, A. F. Unger, Reading	4	2	3

Time, 2:33¼; 2:28¼; 2:30.

ONE MILE RUNNING RACE.

PURSE, $200.

Bella, b g, C. E. Foresman, Phila	0	1	1
Invorkip, b g, F. Foresman, Phila	0	2	2
Lone Oak, g g, Wm. Rook, Berwick	3	3	0
Foxhill, b g, P. J. Joyce, Pittston	4		

Foxhill was ruled out after first heat. Bella and Invorkip made dead heat in first and the two run one heat alone.

Time 1:52½; 1:51¼; 1:53¼.

Extender, two year old s s. by S. P. Pursell of Binghamton, N. Y., made exhibition trot against record, and lowered it to 2:46. His last record was 2:53.

The wagon race one-half mile was made in 59 seconds, and the running race won by riderless horse in 57 seconds.

The large pole supporting the wire on this side the river at the Bloom Ferry, broke and fell Saturday afternoon at half-past three o'clock. Francis La Fountaine was in the middle of the river with the ferry boat, upon which was a team. The accident did not alarm him any, he simply loosed the ropes and polled the flat across with the team. The wire was held in tack by the windlass, but dropped into the water. A new pole will be secured at once and the wire placed in position.

A TERRIFIC STORM.

The storm of last Friday evening was the most severe that has visited this town for many years. There was not a building in the town but that trembled with the force of the wind. The driven rain added to the force of the wind, increased the terrors of the night and made the stoutest hearts quail at being upon the streets. The places to suffer the most were the Magee store building, at corner of Fourth and Market streets; the artificial stone finish on two sides of the third floor was nearly all blown off. A brick building on West street, being built by Kesty & Trevilpiece, for Jos. Ratti, that was about completed, ready for the last timbers was almost wholly demolished; the roof on Moyer Bros. oil house near the depot was blown off, a part of the roof of Mears Manufacturing Company was carried away, while trees and branches were strewn along almost every street in the town.

A False Alarm.

Last Friday night at midnight, in the midst of an awful storm the citizens were awakened by a loud and continuous whistle. In a moment the whistle was blown again, and a short time after the fire alarm sounded. In the midst of the raging storm a ready response was given. Members of the Friendship Fire Company were the first to the rescue and recognizing the whistle to be that of the Electric Light plant, hastily ran there with the hose carriage. When they arrived there, some of the workmen cooly informed them that they were whistling for the Superintendent, and considered it a good joke that the citizens thought there was fire, and rushed down in such a storm. Those who started for the fire had lanterns, as the electric lights were out, and the night exceedingly dark. Over one hundred people started out in the storm, and when they were informed that the whistle was blown to call up the Superintendent they were mad all over, and they had a right to be mad. An arrangement of signals has been made which will avoid the recurrence of this.

A Quiet Wedding.

Mr. Frederick E. Drinker and Miss Eleanor B. Shultz were married in St. Paul's church, Bloomsburg, on Thursday evening, 12th inst., at 7:45 o'clock by the Rector, Rev. W. C. Leverett. No invitations had been issued except to the members of the families, and a few intimate friends, and so there were only about a dozen persons in the church. At the appointed hour, the bridal couple unattended, entered from the Parish House, and walked up to the chancel rail where the ceremony was performed. There was no wedding march, as they did not desire it. The whole affair was kept very quiet; but some of the young girls got hold of it, and as the newly married couple emerged from the Parish House door to enter the carriage in waiting, they were met by a large crowd of girls, who pelted them lustily with rice. They took the 8:18 train for Chambersburg, where Mr. Drinker has a situation.

Last Friday night there were so many boys on the stairway and in the vestibule at the Opera House, that people who attended the Little Tycoon were obliged to go up stairs single file. At the head of the stairs stood the Chief of Police, complacently looking on, but not seeming to know that there was any thing for him to do. People who patronize the Opera House have been so long imposed upon by having to submit to crowing through a gang of boys to get in the house, and to all kinds of disorder after they get in, that forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The town compels the manager to pay a license fee of two dollars for every entertainment given in the Opera House, and is supposed to provide police protection in the hall. Usually the police seem to think that their duty is performed when they see the show for nothing, for they do not maintain order. The stairway and vestibule should be kept clear, and if the noisy and uncouth gangs continue to make themselves obnoxious, an example ought to be made of some of them. It is the duty of the policeman stationed there to see that this is done, and if the town authorities do not supply a competent officer, the manager ought to employ a special officer who will protect his patrons. The business of the Opera House is injured because of the disorderly conduct in the gallery as well as at the entrance, and it is high time that some decisive steps are taken to put an end to it.

BRIEF MENTION.

About People You Know.

Charles B. Lutz went to Chicago on Tuesday.

R. R. Little Esq., and wife, returned from the World's Fair last Saturday.

Mr. Lloyd Paxton who has been ill, is able to be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Elwell returned to Towanda on Monday.

J. Wesley Moyer went to the World's Fair on Monday.

Wal. Keefer and wife were among the visitors to the fair last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Rodgers of Hazleton, attended the fair last week.

Prof. T. B. Miller of Wilkesbarre, spent last week in town.

J. Boyd McHenry of Benton was in town on Monday.

Charles Gilmore left for Chicago on Monday.

Miss Edith Reber returned from Chicago on Tuesday.

Mrs. Woodin and Mrs. Hanly of Berwick were the guests of Mrs. R. W. Oswald last week.

H. A. McKillip Esq., went to Baltimore on Monday, on business, returning on Wednesday.

Mr. Theodore L. Smith and daughter Ida, returned from a week's visit to Pottstown on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gilbert of Philadelphia were visiting friends here during the Fair.

Mrs. Russell Andreas of Wilkes-Barre is visiting her father and family here.

A. Z. Schoch was in Washington this week on business for the School Furnishing Co.

C. C. Trench returned from his trip to the World's Fair and the far west, last Saturday.

Mrs. Dr. Edward F. Smith of Goshen, N. Y., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Col. Knorr.

Mrs. I. S. Kuhn is visiting at her daughter's Mrs. Dr. Kirby in Mauch Chunk.

H. G. Sherwood and wife and two daughters, and Miss Grace Neal started for the World's Fair on Tuesday.

Mrs. Amos Buckalew was called to Hazleton on Tuesday by a telegram announcing the serious illness of her mother.

Wm. Chrisman Esq., and daughter Helen went to the World's Fair Monday. They will be absent about ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. Rothrock of Williamsport, visited their son-in-law, A. Clarence Freas Esq. last week, and attended the fair. They returned home on Tuesday.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Zahner of Adams, Mass., have been blessed with another son. The child was baptized recently by the Bishop of Massachusetts, and is named Louis Cappel.

W. H. Butts has entered the General Theological Seminary in New York, and in connection with his studies he has a position as organist in an Episcopal Church, playing at the week-day services.

Miss Lillie Doak has just returned from the city where she went to procure the new fall and winter styles in dress-making. She is now prepared to serve her customers with the latest fashions in dresses.

David Driesbach of Pittston, who attended the fair here last week, lost a gold watch and a considerable amount of money on Saturday night. It is supposed that his pockets were picked.

A large number of persons left here on Monday for the World's Fair. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Lockard, Mrs. J. J. Hagenbuch and daughter Annie, William Kramer, Andrew Evans, W. C. and Alex. Lockard, Miss Dora Niles. From Orangeville, Mrs. G. S. Fleckenstine, Mrs. H. B. Low, Annie and Albert Ackenbach and Miss Moyer.

Mr. Jacob Smith and son Jacob O., of New York city, have been visiting relatives here the past week. Mr. Smith is ninety-one years of age, and is a remarkably well preserved man. He worked in the first printing office in Bloomsburg seventy years ago, and also helped to make the first brick ever made here. He is a brother of the late William Smith, who died years ago, but whose widow, Aunt Betsey, as she was familiarly known, is remembered by many. Mr. Smith finds but few people remaining who lived here when he did, among them being J. K. Grotz and Caleb Barton. He thinks this may be his last visit to Bloomsburg.

THE
D. LOWENBERG
CLOTHING
STORE
POSITIVELY
GOING OUT OF
BUSINESS.

20,000
DOLLARS
WORTH OF
ELEGANT
Clothing,
Hats, &
Furnishings.

MUST BE
SOLD
BEFORE THE
FIRST OF JANUARY

More Clothing
than any two Stores in
Bloomsburg.

The LATEST
Styles and the
Newest Goods
—all to be—
Slaughtered,
Sacrificed.

Elegant Suits
at way below cost.

COME NOW
and get an
Overcoat,
LIGHT or HEAVY Weight,
at almost your own price before the selection is gone.

FINE
SILVER
WATCHES
—AND—
JEWELRY
at almost give away prices.

PRICES SPEAK for themselves now at the
D. LOWENBERG
Clothing
STORE

WE'LL DO THE BEST WE CAN.

Cheer up, cheer up, my moping mates
And chase away the blues;
We cannot all be at the head,
Nor yet our places choose!
And some have ruled, and some have served,
Since e'er the world began;
So, if we cannot be the first,
We'll be the best we can!

The ship, with all her treasure-store
Would never reach the land,
If men, because they could not rule,
Refused to bear a hand;
The tar who swings the sails about
Is none the less a man
Than chief or mate, if in his place
He does the best he can!

We cannot all, in field and hall,
To fame and glory rise;
Though hosts may don the student's gown,
Not all can win the prize!
For some must fail, as some have failed,
Since ever time began;
So, if we cannot be the best,
We'll be the best we can!

The ribbon blue on noble's breast
May cover greed and pride,
While attributes of noblest worth,
The hodden gray may hide.
The soldier may no braver be
Though he may lead the van,
Than he who battles in the rear
And does the best he can!

Cheer up, cheer up, my comrades all,
And chase the dumps away,
To mope because we can't be first,
We'll find it doesn't pay.
The soundest motto e'er was framed
For either boy or man,
Is: "If I cannot do the best,
I'll do the best I can!"

—M. A. Maitland, in Golden Days.

THE OLD SETTLER.

He Hears That the Hatchet Story Is Not True.

"Gran'pop," said little Peleg one day, "didn't you ever hear of George Washington and his little hatchet?"

"Peleg!" replied the Old Settler, looking sternly at his inquiring grandson, "'arly an' late, an' late an' 'arly, I've sot ye a warnin' ag'in siniwatin'. Do you think that 'cause Sugar Swamp wa'n't swellin' an' bustin' with population like the ridge is here that folks never heerd nothin' there? Do you think that 'cause the schoolma'ms that usety ketch the young idees o' Sugar Swamp by the seat o' the pants and the nap o' the neck an' churn 'em till tha were blisters on 'em—do ye think that 'cause them schoolma'ms didn't chaw gum an' wear their hair down in their eyes that the young idee o' Sugar Swamp didn't know nuthin'? You're siniwatin, Peleg! You're siniwatin' that your poor old gran'pap didn't git no furder along in his eddication than to stan' up ag'in the wall an' spell b-a ba, k-e-r, ker—baker, an' hol' up his han' to ast wuther him an' Bill Bonutt couldn't please go out an' git a pail o' water. But I kin tell ye, sonny, that the young idee o' the Sugar Swamp deestric' grabbed l'arnin in great big chunks, and the schoolma'm never had to ast more'n wunst how much twotemstoo was. I hadn't orter say nuthin' more to ye 'cause ye siniwated, but just to pour coals o' fire on your head I'll let ye know, b'gosh, that I have heerd o' George Wash'nton an' his little hatchet, an' the onfortinit cherry tree, an', more'n all that, I don't think a durn sight o' the hull business, nuther!"

"Don't you, gran'pop?" exclaimed Peleg. "Well, do you know that it has been found out that it ain't so?"

"What hain't so?" asked the Old Settler.

"Why," replied Peleg, "what history says about Washington and the hatchet. He didn't cut the cherry tree down with his hatchet."

"Go 'way!" ejaculated the Old Settler. "What did he cut it down with?"

"Nothing," said Peleg. "He didn't cut the cherry tree down at all."

"An' George didn't go up to his pop an' say: 'Father, I can't tell a lie! I done it with my little hatchet?'"

"That's what the teacher says has been discovered," said Peleg.

"Sonny," said the Old Settler, "this here has added sumpin' like nineteen or twenty years to your gran'pap's life. It has took a load offen his mind like liftin' a fifty-pound weight offen a dressin' o' head cheese! That's the only thing I had ag'in Wash'n'ton. Jist to think of a man ez liked his little hooter for the ol' stuff in the mornin's like he did, with tanzy in, mebby; an' a man ez could handle a cuss word now an' then without spilin' it, ez the record said he did when his men wa'n't fightin' jist to suit him, an' then to hev him handed down to hist'ry ez sayin' that he were a chap ez couldn't tell a lie! 'Why,' I usety say, 'if that's so, George Wash'n'ton mowt ha' ez well a not keered fer his mornin' snifter, and he mowt jist ez well a had his sojers act foolish without chuckin' a swear or so at 'em, fer this here little statement that he can't tell a lie spiles the hull business. Some things about ye, George,' I usety say, 'is great, but I can't go that little statement without lyin'! It ain't natur'.' An' so tha never were no hatchet an' no cherry tree, hey, Peleg? An' George Wash'n'ton never said he couldn't tell a lie! I always said he were the greatest man I ever heerd on, an' now I know it! He used his snifter, an' he could handle cussin' when he were mad, an' he never said he couldn't tell a lie—which has been a siniwation, Peleg, that anybody ez could tell a lie were pooty well along on the down-hill side o' the turnpike! I can hardly wait fer nex' Wash'n'ton's birthday to come around, I want to celebrate it so bad! Peleg, you keep your eye on the man that takes a p'n't o' gettin' a reputation fer lyin' a man ez can't tell a lie! Folks have their best to git me up a reputation like that un, but I fit it and fit an' fit 'em they mustn't.

"'Don't do it,' I says. 'Tain't right! It 'cause I don't lie,' I says, 'hain't no lyin' that I can't,' I says.

"Even up to this very time folks when meets me an', shakin' their heads, says: 'You an' George is like two peas! That a team you an' him would a made!' they says. That has allus made me madder'n a hornet, sonny, but now when they say that to me I kin clap 'em on the back an' say:

"'Right you are, b'gosh! Me an' George 'd make that team now, matched to a T, and sound in hoof an' wizzen!'

"Which gives me a chance to recomember sumpin' fer ye, sonny. It's about a feller citizen I had wunst, who lived in the Sugar Swamp deestric'. His name was Tugg—Coriander Tugg. Now somehow or other he got the name o' bein' a man ez couldn't tell the truth, but it wa'n't so at all. Tha never were a truthfuller man ever lived in Sugar Swamp — an' I don't 'cept mysel' nuther—than Coriander Tugg were. But folks wouldn't b'lieve anything he said, an' things got so bimeby that Coriander begun to git worked up over it, an' said that if folks didn't look out he' show 'em one o' these days wuther he didn't tell the truth or not. I usety argy with folks and tell 'em they was wrong, 'cause I know'd Coriander wa'n't the all-pervadin' liar they said he were, an' they actu'ly got to sayin' that the fust thing they know'd they'd be a 'spectin' me o' stretchin' things! The folks that had fust set ev'rybody ag'in Coriander was Jepthy Hibbly an' his ol' aunt 'Mandy. They was in the storekeepin' business an' so were Coriander, an' Jepthy had grow'd up with the reputation o' bein' a man ez couldn't tell a lie. He said he was setch, an' folks somehow had got in the habit o' b'lievin' him, an' so when Coriander Tugg started in the storekeepin' business in Sugar Swamp Jepthy give it out that Coriander couldn't tell the truth, an' folks had to b'lieve what Jepthy said. So things went kind o' tough with Coriander, an' one day he come to me an' says:

"'Sile,' says he, 'I'm gointer turn this here deestric' topsy-turvy,' says he.

"'Coriander,' says I, 'how?'

"'Sile,' says he, 'I kin out-bewitch the witchin'est witch es ever lived when it comes to bewitchin' things, says he.

"'Coriander,' says I, 'I never know'd ye could,' says I, 'but if ye say so I know tha hain't no doubt ye kin.'

"'Sile,' says he, 'ye kin bate yer boots fer ten ginerations that I kin,' says he. 'An' w'at do ye s'pose I'm gointer do?' says he.

"'Coriander,' says I, 'I dunno.'

"'Sile,' says he, 'you know, and so do I, that Jepthy Hibbly is the biggest liar on the face o' the earth, an' so is his Aunt 'Mandy,' says he.

"'Coriander,' says I, 'if tha's anything I do know, it's that,' says I.

"'Sile,' says Coriander, 'I'm gointer bewitch Jepthy's store things so's he'll show all his customers what a durn lyin' feller citizen he is, an' yit he'll be a-tellin' them the truth all the time!' says he. 'Ye couldn't do much wuss to a chap than that, could ye?' says he.

"'Coriander,' says I, 'b'gosh ye couldn't!'

"So Coriander he tells me to go over to Jepthy's store nex' day an' hang around. I did, an' ev'rything looked jist ez it allus did, till in comes ol' Sister Duntubbs, a p'tic'lar friend o Jepthy's an' Aunt Mandy's. She ordered a pound o' pork an' a yard o' caliker. Jepthy weighed out the pork, an' ez he done it up I see that Sister Duntubbs looked kind o' starey at Jepthy. Then he measured off the caliker, and Sister Duntubbs says:

"'Brother Hibbly,' says she, 'I said a pound o' pork an' a yard o' caliker.'

"'Yes, Sister Duntubbs,' says Jepthy, 'that's w'at I heerd ye.'

"'But ye only give me half a pound o' pork an' half a yard o' caliker,' says she.

"'Oh, no!' says Jepthy.

"'Oh, yes!' says Sister Duntubbs.

"Then Jepthy weighed the pork over ag'in. It weighed a pound. He measured the caliker. It measured a yard.

"'There!' says he. 'That's right, sister! A pound o' pork an' a yard o' caliker!'

"'It's no setch thing!' says Sister Duntubbs, mad. 'It's only half a pound an' half a yard!'

"And then Aunt 'Mandy come an' jined the chorus, an' pooty soon there were the liveliest kind of a quarrel goin' on, an' Sister Duntubbs hustled out o' the store, yellin' that she'd never come in setch a cheaty place ag'in. Coriander's witchin' were workin' fine. The pork were a pound an' the caliker were a yard, but the store were bewitched to Sister Duntubbs, and she could only see half a pound and half a yard. An' so it kep' on goin'. Folks came in an' ordered things, an' Jepthy weighed an' counted an' measured 'em, but they never came out right, an' ev'rybody bimeby got it into their heads that Jepthy were an ol' cheat an' a liar arter all. So they quit his store, an' had to do the nex' thing, which were trade at Coriander's store, an' when they found that he could tell the truth about ez well ez anybody, they kep' on tradin' there. Sure enough, Coriander had turned the deestric' topsy-turvy!

"Well, sir, the consekence were that Jepthy an' Aunt 'Mandy had to pull up an' leave the deestric', an' they'm recomembered there now ez the most onblushin' liars ez ever lived, an' it were tellin' the snuggest kind o' gospel truth—sumpin' they hadn't done afore—that give 'em the reputation. An' so, Peleg. I were allus glad I fit ag'in folks buildin' me up a reputation for bein' one ez couldn't tell a lie, though they know tol'able well that I fight shy o' doin' of it. An' I'm glad that thar hain't nothin' in that story 'bout the little hatchet an' the cherry tree, 'cause now I kin look folks in the face when they say to me that me an' George Wash'n'ton 'd made a match team, an' kin slap 'em on the back an' say:

"'Right you are, b'gosh! Me an' George 'd make that team, now, b'gosh, matched to a T, an' sound in hoof an' wizzen!'"—Ed Mott, in N. Y. Sun.

An Aid to Prosperity.

The management of public highways is, and always has been, the most farcical and impractical department in our public affairs as a nation. Wherever in any state the intelligence of any community has risen above the laws and made good roads a prominent feature, there is to be found a prosperous and wealthy agricultural district.—Gov. Mellett, South Dakota, in Memorial to Congress on Road Exhibit at World's Columbian Exposition.

DEATH IS RARELY PAINFUL.

But Sensations of Approaching Dissolution Are Little Known to Physicians.

Descriptions of the sensations of those who thought they were about to die, but who passed into a more or less profound state of unconsciousness and afterward recovered, though intense and realistic, cannot be accepted as authentic portrayals of the sensations of the dying, since these persons did not die, says a medical writer in Kate Field's Washington. The temporary suspension of all the physical signs of life, as in a trance or lethargy, may so exactly simulate death that all may agree that the person is dead, while yet that indefinable something which holds the soul to the body remains and is capable of reinstating the common phenomena of life. We have no reason to assume that the sensations experienced in passing into this state of unconsciousness resemble the sensations of those who have actually felt the earthly house of this tabernacle dissolved. Unconsciousness is not death. It only objectively resembles it. Physicians at the bedside of the dying, while holding the flickering, weakening pulse beneath the finger, eagerly watch for some word or sign expressive of the sensations of approaching dissolution. Nothing, however, of value ever comes to us. Indeed many a life goes out leaving behind clear indications that there is no appreciation whatever of the great overshadowing change that is upon it, even though the mind remains clear and active to the last.

A mother hearing me whisper at her beside: "She is dying," opened her eyes and replied: "I'll be better in a minute," though when the minute had elapsed she had given her last sigh—her last heart-throb. A little girl clinging to her father's hand one sunny morning said: "Papa, light the lamp: it is getting so dark," and immediately expired. A young man asked: "Why do you all cry? I shall get well soon," and fell back on his pillow, dead. These expressions show clearly that the putting on of immortality was unaccompanied by sensations indicative of the change.

In a great majority of cases death is preceded by a period of unconsciousness, more or less profound and of greater or less duration. In this state the vital spark goes out painlessly and without any evidence of the mind being illumined for a single instant by returning consciousness. Deathbeds are rarely painful.

ARCTIC INSECTS.

Immense Quantities of Larvæ Brought Down by Glaciers.

It is a matter of surprise to all who, for the first time, have any experiences in high northern latitudes, to note the great abundance of insect life in Alaska. The writer of this paragraph, says Meehan's Monthly, was especially interested in noting the large amount of larvæ and other low conditions of animal life which was carried down from the melting glaciers into the rivers and streams which flowed from them. It is to this that we have to attribute the great abundance of higher forms of animal life which prevail. Fish especially are in such quantities near the coast, attracted by this abundance, that it seems like repeating the tales of Baron Munchausen to the listener. The young son of the writer, who was with him in this expedition, was, with a couple of Indians in a boat, able to drive salmon into narrow creeks in such abundance that the boat would be driven against the fish in their endeavors to escape. They could have been dragged up in shoals by any strong and ordinary net. In the earlier history of Colorado very much stress was laid on the fact that Fremont saw a bee on one of the high elevations while crossing the Rocky mountains. Lieut. Peary in his recent expedition to North Greenland found a bumble bee on the north coast of Greenland—the highest point of land yet reached by a human being so far as known. This explorer states that not only bees, but other insects abound as soon as the spring fairly opens. Flowers of many kinds are particularly beautiful and abundant, affording a good chance for honey and pollen-collecting insects to lay up rich stores in advance of their long Arctic winters.

WOMEN WORKERS IN BRITTANY.

While the Men Idle Away Their Time Their Wives Labor.

The women of Brittany are remarkable for their individuality, industry and strength of character. In "Artistic Travel" the author says that while the men slumber and smoke, the women are building little fortunes or propping up old ones.

Let us picture a prominent personage at the old Hotel du Lion d'Or. She has a beautiful name, Augustine, pronounced with enviable accuracy by all the household.

She hovered about us like a fairy, attending to all our wants in the most delicate way; to outward seeming a ministering angel with pure white wings, but in truth, a drudge, a methodical housewife, massive and hard to the touch.

She did the work of three Parisian garcons, and walked upstairs, unaided, with portmanteaus which would require two men to lift, anywhere out of Brittany. She slept in a box in the kitchen and dressed "somehow" in five minutes. She ate what was left, contentedly, at the end of the day, and rose at sunrise to do the laborious work of the house, helping also at harvest time in the fields.

She had the sweetest of smiles, when she liked, an unconquerable habit of taking snuff, and a murderous way of killing fowls in the early morning which we shall not easily forget.

How it comes to pass that this girl of nineteen occupies such an important position in the household is one of those things which are peculiar to Brittany. All through the land, in the houses, in the factories, and in the fields, the strong, firm hand and arm of a woman does the work.

B. F. SHARPLESS, Pres. N. U. FUNK, Sec. C. H. CAMPBELL, Trea.

BLOOMSBURG
LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY
Capital Stock, $30,000.

Plotted property is in the coming business centre of the town. It includes also part of the factory district, and has no equal in desirability for residence purposes.

CHOICE LOTS are offered at values that will be doubled in a short time.

No such opportunity can be had elsewhere to make money.

Lots secured on SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Maps of the town and of plotted property furnished on application.

Call upon or write to the Secretary, or J. S. Woods, Sales Agent, or any member of the Board of Directors.

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B. F. SHARPLESS; J. L. DILLON.
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ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO.

DEALERS IN

Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

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F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco

Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars:

Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver Ash

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IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

CARPET, MATTING,

or OIL CLOTH,

YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT

W. H. BROWER'S

2nd Door above Court House.

A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

SHOES!

Shoes for a family cost more than any other article. My experience of over 20 years in handling shoes enables me to select my stock in such a manner as to give you the most comfort and service for the least money. Come and see me and I will save you money on your shoes.

My lines of Dry Goods, Notions, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Groceries, &c., are complete.

W. H. MOORE.

"Where Dirt Gathers, Waste Rules."

Creat Saving results from the Use of

SAPOLIO

Ely's Cream Balm For CATARRH

THE POSITIVE CURE.

ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

IS BUSINESS DULL WITH YOU?

ADVERTISING IS AN ANTIDOTE FOR DULLNESS.

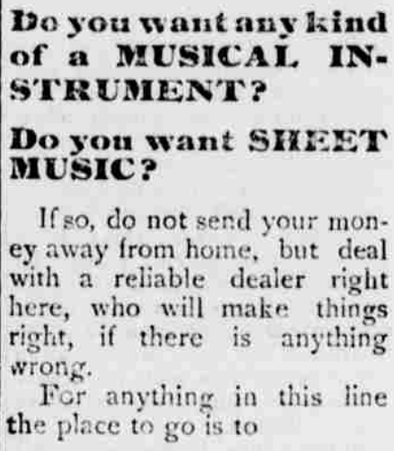
•TRY• IT •

AND SEE YOUR STORE FILL WITH CUSTOMERS.

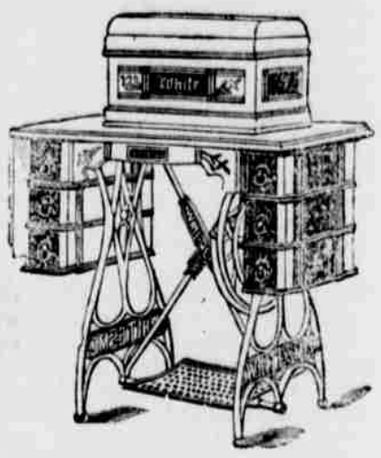
Look Here!

Do you want a PIANO?

Do you want an ORGAN?



Do you want a Sewing Machine?



Do you want any kind of a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT?

Do you want SHEET MUSIC?

If so, do not send your money away from home, but deal with a reliable dealer right here, who will make things right, if there is anything wrong.

For anything in this line the place to go is to

J. Saltzer's.

Ware-rooms, Main Street below Market.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb	$	.26
Eggs per dozen		.20
Lard per lb		.14
Ham per pound		.16
Pork, whole, per pound	.07 to	.08
Beef, quarter, per pound	.06 to	.08
Wheat per bushel		.85
Oats " "		.50
Rye " "		.80
Wheat flour per bbl		4.25
Hay per ton		16.00
Potatoes per bushel		.70
Turnips " "		.25
Onions " "		1.00
Sweet potatoes per peck	.25 to	.35
Cranberries per qt		.12
Tallow per lb		.08
Shoulder " "		.14
Side meat " "		.14
Vinegar, per qt		.08
Dried apples per lb		.05
Dried cherries, pitted		.18
Raspberries		.18
Cow Hides per lb		.03
Steer " " "		.05
Calf Skin	.40 to	.50
Sheep pelts		.90
Shelled corn per bus		.65
Corn meal, cwt		2.00
Bran, "		1.25
Chop "		1.25
Middlings "		1.25
Chickens per lb		.12
Turkeys " "		.14
Geese " "		.10
Ducks " "		.10

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2.50
" 4 and 5 "	3 50
" 6 at yard	2.25
" 4 and 5 at yard	3.25

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15c. at Druggists.

12-5-4t.

BARDSLEY'S STEALINGS.

THE STATE WILL NOT LOSE BY THE NEGLIGENCE OF CITY OFFICIALS.

Opinion of the Supreme Court.

The opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered at Pittsburg, in the three cases of the Commonwealth against the city of Philadelphia, have been transmitted to the Prothonotary of the Middle Districts and copies have been furnished to the Attorney General. The opinions in all three cases are the unanimous judgment of the court and are written by Justice Dean and sustain the principle for which the Commonwealth contended—that Bardsley was the agent of the city and that the Commonwealth could not be made to suffer by his failure to pay it the taxes which the city had collected and paid to him; and that the negligence of Auditor General McCamant and State Treasurer Boyer to enforce the prompt payments could not be imputed to the Commonwealth and that it could not be made to suffer by the laches of its officials.

The first of these cases was the claim of the State to recover that portion of the tax on personal property for the year 1890 which the Receiver of Taxes had received and paid to Bardsley and which he had not turned over to the Commonwealth, aggregating $472,013.11, subject to the return to the city of $109,937.07 as its balance on the one-third share returnable to Philadelphia. In this case the city defended upon the ground that, although Bardsley had received the money, he was the State's agent to get it into the State Treasury, and for his failure to do so the Commonwealth would be the loser and not the city.

The second of these cases was for the unpaid personal property tax of 1891. It will be remembered that over one-third of this tax, or $301,667.89, was collected by Bardsley and lost by him before he went out of office. The balance, $527,241.47, collected by his successor, W. Redwood Wright, was all paid into the State Treasury and the same was credited to the county. At the end of the year there was returnable to the county one-third of the whole amount, $279,094.06, but as the county was still in default in an amount in excess of this, which it declined to pay, the Commonwealth brought suit for the whole amount.

The third and most sharply contested of this series of cases was the suit brought by the Attorney General for the tax on municipal loans, amounting, less some exemptions conceded by the Commonwealth, to $76,509 75. In this case the city had specifically appropriated the money necessary to pay the tax on its loans and had paid it over to Bardsley, treating him and regarding him as the State's agent to collect it. He had failed, however, to pay it over, and the then Auditor General and State Treasurer had not exacted payment from him. Auditor General McCamant had settled this account against him individually and had always held that the Treasurer personally, and not the city, was responsible for this tax. Under the instructions from the Attorney General, however, he resettled the account and charged it against Philadelphia and upon this suit was brought, which the city was quite hopeful could not be maintained. The question involved, it is admitted by the Supreme Court in its opinion, "was not free from doubt" before this trial, and uncertainty prevailed as to whose agent the City Treasurer was when he received this loans tax. "The law was susceptible to conflicting inferences as to the real functions of the officer," but the Supreme Court, after careful examination and comparison of the many acts of Assembly and decisions cognate to this subject, sustains the contention of the Attorney General and affirms the opinion of the lower court. But, in view of the special hardship of the case, it relieves the city from most of the penalties imposed and enters judgment for the amount claimed, with interest at 6 instead of 12 per cent., leaving the judgment at $85,191.92.

RESULT OF THE DECISION.

The net and aggregate result of this decision is that the city must pay to the Commonwealth $536,414.19 for moneys collected by Bardsley and never returned to the State. Besides this the city loses the $279,094.06, one-third of the personal property tax for 1891, which, never having been paid to the State, will not be returned to the city, and also the $425,000 of the school fund, which was improvidently paid to Bardsley by the State officials.

As to the remaining and only liability of Bardsley to the State, the Attorney General said that, of the unpaid license taxes of Bardsley for 1891, the balance of $1,497.54 had been recovered and paid. On the $367,000 license moneys collected for 1890 Bardsley's bondsmen had paid $120,000. In the litigation which the State had been carrying on in different quarters, $25,995.45 had already been recovered from the Keystone National Bank, $12, 234 81 from the Manufacturers' National Bank, $6,488.43 from the Fourth Street National Bank and $6,531,75 had been saved to the Commonwealth by withholding the pay of the delinquent mercantile appraisers.

These amounts, together with the interest and penalties just recovered in the Supreme Court cases, amounting to over $60,000 another $60,000 in process of recovery from the newspaper publishers, together with a number of other important recoveries likely to be had, will go very far toward making up the loss of the State caused by Bardsley's defalcation, and when the cases are all concluded and the accounts squared the Commonwealth will be found to have been not a very large loser.

One word describes it—"perfection. We refer to De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures obstinate sores, burns, skin diseases and is a well known cure for piles. W. S. Rishton, Druggist.
10-14-1yr.

Two Different Cases.

The attempt to attach corruption to the appointment of Mr. Van Alen to the Italian mission, in which the Republican papers have displayed more than their usnal amount of partisan zeal and untruthfulness, has turned out to be a contemptible failure. There is not even a semblance of fact to support it, and it has been disproved by the words of men whose assertions carry with them the force of truth. Since Mr. Whitney's statement of the circumstances under which Mr. Van Alen made his contribution to the Democratic campaign fund last year, clearly disproving the charge that it was given with the understanding that it would be repaid by an official appointment, the Republican libelers have considerably modified the directness of their aspersion, but they still assert that such liberal campaign aid could not have been made without an arrangement for its being rewarded in case of Mr. Cleveland's election.

They undoubtedly judge of Mr. Van Alen's case by that of Mr. John Wanamaker, and assign the same motives for the one appointment as for the other. Mr. Wanamaker notoriously obtained the Postmaster Generalship in consequence of the immense campaign fund he raised in the interest of Harrison. There could not have been any other reason for his election. When there were many Republicans prominent as politicians and party leaders, to any one of whom the appointment would have been more suitable and would more naturally have gone, the choice of a man in private life, a storekeeper who had never before been connected with political movements, for so important a place as the postoffice department, could be viewed in no other light than as a consideration for his contribution to the campaign fund. All the elements of a bargain and sale were present in the transaction.

But how different are the circumstances under which Mr. Van Alen received his appointment. It is true that he contributed liberally to the fund required for the campaign, which he had a right to do; but it cannot be made to appear that men more capable for the position and more conspicuous in the party were set aside to insure his preference, which would have indicated that the place was given him as a consideration for what he had done pecuniarily. It is known that the Italian mission was offered by Mr. Cleveland to others, who declined it on account of the expense it would entail. Under the circumstances what could have been more graceful and appropriate than for the President to offer the position to one who had shown disinterested friendship for him in the election, and whose wealth was sufficient for the requirements of the mission, which poorer men had declined to encounter for prudential reasons? It is impossible to make a Wanamaker case out of it. It is devoid of the features which made the appointment of President Harrison's Postmaster General an evident purchase.— *Watchman.*

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO, Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
WEST & TRAUX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
10-6-1 mo.

Don Cameron, keep your mouth closed tight,
Even if you have to pin it,
For every time you open it,
You put your foot right in it;
And do not in the future, pray,
With public questions monkey,
Or people will begin to think
That Don is short for donkey.

If you can afford to be annoyed by sick headache and constipation, don't use DeWitt's Little Early Risers for these little pills will cure them. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 10-14-1y.

Why He Didn't Remember.

"Do you remember Miss Smith, whom we met at the seashore?"

"Remember her! Well I should say I do. What a beauty she was!"

"I saw her the other day and she couldn't think who you were when I spoke of you."

"What was her name, did you say? Smith? Oh, I don't know any Smith girl. I thought you said Jones."—Chicago Record.

Pride in His Profession.

He was ragged, and was evidently no friend of the barber's, but in spite of it all there was a certain pride in his deportment as he stepped into the police court room.

"Have you ever been arrested before?" asked the magistrate, without looking at him.

"Have I—aw, no kiddin'! Do I look like an amateur?"—Boston Globe.

An Eye to Business.

At Gettysburg.

"What are you doing, my good man?"

"Oh, just burying some biscuit that my wife made this morning."

"Some freak of fancy, I suppose?"

"No, sir; business. There's going to be a veteran reunion here two months from now and I've got to have some genuine 1863 cannon balls to sell."—Judge.

No Mosquitoes.

Jinks—Ho! ho! ho! Nice time you must have in the country! Carrying home about a cart load of mosquito netting, I see.

Winks—Oh, we have no mosquitoes in Jerseyville, hardly a one. This is to—er—keep out butterflies and humming-birds.—N. Y. Weekly.

PARDONABLE SLANG.

The Animal—Well! How do I look?
The Man—B-b-b-bully!—Life.

Disastrous Incredulity.

"It isn't loaded," Smith declares,
While Brown's distrust increases;
The latter goes his way in peace,
The former goes in pieces.
—Puck.

Larrie's View.

Mamma—You ought to be ashamed, Larrie, to tease your sister when you are so big a boy.

Larrie—I always thought I was a little boy, mamma?

Mamma—Why do you think that, Larrie?

Larrie—Because you make me wear shirt waists, and won't let me put on suspenders.—Harper's Young People.

Felt Better for the Ride.

The funeral was over, and a few personal friends were taking dinner with the bereaved widow.

"Won't you have some more of the roast beef, Mr. Smith?" she asked.

"Thanks!" replied Mr. Smith. "I believe I will. The ride to the grave and back has given me quite an appetite."—Texas Siftings.

She Had Heard.

Mrs. Keedick—O, tell me, Mrs. Gaskett, how did your poor husband become petrified?

Mrs. Gaskett (astonished)—Petrified?

Mrs. Keedick—Yes; I heard my husband say that yours went home last night in a decidedly rocky condition.—Brooklyn Life.

Cruel Only to Be Kind.

Clara—You are sure that you love me?

Van Ishe—Perfectly.

Clara—And always will?

Van Ishe—Always.

Clara—It would be so hard on you if we were divorced then, that I must decline you.—Truth.

Mr. Spudd Wasting His Time.

"Mabel, I am sorry to see you treat young Mr. Spudd so scornfully. What objectionable feature do you find about him?"

"All his features are objectionable, mamma, and he can't raise a beard to hide them."—Chicago Tribune.

Liked Peace.

Wife—You are just as ugly as you can be. Before we were married you used to hold me close in your arms by the hour.

Husband—Did I? Hum! Well, I suppose it was to keep you from talking.—N. Y. Weekly.

Pro and Con.

Hungry Higgins—These here gravel roads is mighty tough on shoes.

Weary Watkins—Yes, that's so; but where there is good roads the people has money and where people has money they ain't so many dogs.—Indianapolis Journal.

Different Now.

Charlotte (to the caller)—Yes, Molly's just three years older than me.

Molly (who is getting along in years)—Ah—er—she means that I was three years older than she was when she was three years younger than she is.—Chicago Record.

Sudden Death.

Bunker—Your fiancee tells me her pet dog is dead.

Hill—Yes. He took dinner with me last night.—Judge.

Not the Same Thing.

Gamboge—Did you do any etching when you were in New Jersey?

Van Dyke—No; but I did lots of itching.—Truth.

Among Friends.

Willis—Brown says he has a horse for sale.

Wallace—I don't doubt it. I sold him one the other day.—Life.

Hard on Clothing

Is that boy of yours? We know it and have prepared some specialties for him.

BOYS' ALL-WOOL 2-PIECE SUITS $3.50 and $5.00

SOME WONDERFUL BARGAINS AT $2.50

BOYS KNEE PANT SUITS, WITH VESTS, AT..... $5.00

With us a dollar this season counts for two in Clothing.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

910 and 912 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

WARREN A. REED. Opposite the Post Office.

Something for Farmers to Think Over.

Some scientist has figured out that wheat from the time it is threshed will shrink two quarts to the bushel or 6 per cent. in six months, even under the most favorable circumstances. Hence it follows that 94 cents per bushel when it is first threshed in August is as good as $1 the following February. Corn shrinks much more from the time it is husked, 100 bushels of ears from the field in November being reduced to about 80. So 40 cents per bushel for corn as it comes from the field is as good as 50 cents the next March. Potatoes shrink so much that between October and next spring the loss to the owner who holds them is nearly 20 per cent.

Don't commit suicide on account of your "incurable" blood disease. The sensible thing for you to do is to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If that fails, why, then—keep on trying, and it will not fail. The trouble is, people get discouraged too soon. "Try, try, try again."

Sidewalks and Citizens.

An important case was decided in the Huntingdon county courts last week: The borough of Huntingdon last year mailed a letter to Rev. D. M. Foster, of Williamsport, Presiding Elder of that district, notifying him that he was required by ordinance to lay a brick pavement in front of his three lots on Mifflin street, Huntingdon, within a specified time. Mr. Foster neglected to lay the pavement, and the borough accordingly laid it for him and filed a municipal lien for the cost of the same and issued a scire facias. The Defendant alleged that he had never received the mailed notice, and the Plaintiff held that he must have received it, as the letter was never heard of again. The Court, much to the surprise of the attorneys on both sides, instructed the jury to find for the Defendant, on the ground that the borough officers had not notified him of their intention to pass an ordinance compelling him to lay a brick pavement agreeably to the acts of Assembly, and therefore, it mattered not whether their subsequent notice to the Defendant was legally served or not. The borough will probably appeal to the Supreme Court.

Six points, out of many, where Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are better than other pills:

1. They're the smallest, and easiest to take—little sugar-coated granules that every child takes rapidly.
2. They're perfectly easy in their action—no griping, no disturbance.
3. Their effects *lasts*. There's no reaction afterward. They regulate or cleanse the system, according to size of dose.
4. They're the cheapest, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the *good* you get.
5. Put up in glass—are always fresh.
6. They *cure* Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

Nine women were legally executed for murder in England in the ten years ending 1888.

Why? Why is Strictly Pure White Lead the best paint? Because it will outlast all other paints, give a handsomer finish, better protection to the wood, and the first cost will be less.
If Barytes and other adulterants of white lead are "just as good" as Strictly Pure White Lead, why are all the adulterated white leads always branded Pure, or

"Strictly Pure White Lead?"

This Barytes is a heavy white powder (ground stone), having the appearance of white lead, worthless as a paint, costing only about a cent a pound, and is only used to cheapen the mixture. What chaddy is to cloth, Barytes is to paint. Be careful to use only an old and standard brand of white lead—the

John T. Lewis & Bros.

is strictly pure, "Old Dutch" process, and established by a lifetime of use.
For colors use National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors with Strictly Pure White Lead.
For sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere.
If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO., Philadelphia.

Fine PHOTO-GRAPHS and CRAYONS at McKillip Bros., Bloomsburg.
The best are the cheapest.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES, ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Phila., Pa.
10-30-4w.

PILES "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price $1. By Druggists or mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

REALLY BOLTED to the Ground.
Just look at the bottom of this.
Erath's Patent Hitching Post.
Bound to stay where it's placed isn't it? Like to know more about it? it's the cheapest there is. Write to
C. W. ERATH 93 S. Main, WilkesBarre, PA.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
Cleans the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores. Restores the Sense of Taste and smell.
TRY THE CURE.
CATARRH
HAY-FEVER
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

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OUR WORLD'S FAIR BEVERAGE.
The most healthful and popular drink of the age.
The proper drink for both table and firestde now within the reach of all. Every thrifty housewife can provide for her home, grape, orange, pear, cherry, apple, banana and pineapple ciders at the small expense of fifteen cents per gallon. Keep your husbands and sons at home by preparing for them those delightful and harmless drinks; thereby saving the money that might possibly find its way into the saloons. It only takes ten minutes to make any one of these delightful drinks. Enclose 10 cents for one, or 50 cents for seven of the "Fruit Cider Recipes". Address NIMS NOVELTY CO., 3458 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.
6-16-tf.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

SOCRATES was tried and put to death for disbelief in the national religion.

THE average cost of criminal prosecutions in England at present is £33 each.

THE Romans had a jury system, the jury being drawn from the roll of citizens.

THERE are over 5,000 assassinations or attempts at murder every year in Italy.

OVER 68 per cent. of the whole number of English criminals are unable to read.

CAPITAL punishment was abolished in Switzerland in 1874 and restored in 1879.

IN 1881 there were 126 convictions for murder in France and but four executions.

CHILDLESS and unmarried men form 75 per cent. of all the criminals of France.

HANGING in chains was abolished, with many other cruel punishments, in 1834.

ITALY has the greatest proportion of criminals, 5,140, to the million of population.

IRELAND has the least proportion of criminals to the million of population, 950.

IN 1531 the British parliament passed an act punishing poisoners by boiling to death.

UNTIL 1836 an English murderer was hanged on the second day after his conviction.

ONLY 3 per cent. of the murderers of this country have received a higher education.

NINE women were legally executed for murder in England in the ten years ending 1888.

FAMOUS AMERICANS.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND never wears gloves, whether the weather be cold or warm.

VICE PRESIDENT STEVENSON follows the example of the president and pays his hotel and railroad bills wherever he goes.

N. C. CREEDE, the founder of Creede, Col., has taken up his residence in Los Angeles, Cal., and bought a residence there for forty thousand dollars. Having amassed a fortune he will devote the rest of his life to taking care of his health.

IT is rumored in New York that Miss Helen Gould, eldest daughter of the late financier, is planning the erection of a hospital for women. Miss Gould is probably the richest heiress in America, her fortune being estimated at from ten to fifteen million dollars.

GEORGE VANDERBILT'S purchase of the Paul Cameron estate near Asheville, N. C., for seventy-five thousand dollars, it is thought, will make him the largest land owner in the state. This property is in the immediate vicinity of his great chateau and hunting preserves.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS.

BY mixing a saturated solution of carbonate of soda with ordinary carmine ink, red lines may be successfully drawn on blue prints.

ON a clear day an object raised one foot above a level can be seen 1.31 miles; one ten feet high, 4.15 miles; one twenty feet high, 5.86 miles, one 100 feet high, 13.1 miles, and one a mile high (as the top of a mountain), almost 96 miles.

TOUCH the convex side of a watch-glass upon water so as to leave a drop hanging on the glass. Pour a little ether into the concave side and blow upon it. The rapid evaporation of the ether will render the glass so cold that the drop of water will be frozen.

ENTIRE combustion of smoke is secured by a German invention by an entirely new process. The coal is pulverized by machinery and injected into the furnace by an automatically regulated current of air. The carbon is said to be entirely consumed and there is no smoke and no ash. Besides, the fire is under complete control and can be instantly started or cut off.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

IT is said that there have been two hundred Christian martyrs in Uganda since the entrance of Protestant missions into that country.

AT a recent convention of the synod of China the question of Presbyterian union was thoroughly discussed, and the outlook is said to be hopeful.

THE synodical missionaries of the Presbyterian church complain of the lack of well-educated, self-denying and devoted men to preach the Gospel in the southwestern territories and states.

MISS MELTON, a Presbyterian missionary at Mosul, was recently attacked by fanatic Moslems and narrowly escaped death. The Turkish government has promised to punish the assailants.

THE Free Church of Scotland claims a total of nine hundred and seventy-five mission workers, Scotch and native, and last year the home contributions amounted to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

FOR THE HOME NURSE.

ONLY bright, happy, healthy subjects should be discussed in the hearing of a sick or ailing person.

DISTRESSING vomiting may be relieved by applying to the stomach a hot shingle or woolen pad brought from the oven.

THE quickest way to treat a burn or scald is to cover it with carron oil and flour and bandage with linen. In case of prostration from either accident administer a mild stimulant.

WHEN a delicate person is fatigued and has no appetite sponging the body with bathing whisky, diluted alcohol or milk will nourish the system and produce rest or refreshing sleep.

A BUG in the ear may be drowned out with a little warm water. Apply with a sponge or syringe, and after each injection incline the head with jerk so as to dislodge the contents of the cavity

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.

—PUBLISHED BY—

GEO. E. ELWELL

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

at Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

TERMS.—Inside the county, $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed to

THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1893.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

State.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
SAMUEL GUSTINE THOMPSON,
of Philadelphia.

For State Treasurer,
FRANK C. OSBURN,
of Allegheny County.

County.

For Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts,
G. M. QUICK.

For Register and Recorder,
C. B. ENT.

For County Treasurer,
J. R. FOWLER.

For County Commissioners,
G. M. IKELER.
J. G. SWANK.

For District Attorney,
THOS. B. HANLY.

For County Auditors,
W. A. DREISBACH.
J. F. HARKINS.

For County Surveyor,
C. H. MOORE.

The American Eagle is too much for the British Lion, and the cup remains here. The American yacht Vigilant won three races, defeating the English yacht Valkyrie, last week.

Hall's Hair Renewer cures dandruff and scalp affections; also all cases of baldness where the glands which feed the roots of the hair are not closed up.

Next year there will be elected in this county, a sheriff, two representatives, and a state senator. It will be well to remember that no one will be entitled to vote at the delegate election next year who does not vote the straight democratic ticket this year.

Among the signers to J. P. Dewitt's nomination papers are a number of republicans, none of whom are likely to vote for him. Some of them are reported to have said that they would not vote for him, but signed his paper only for the purpose of "making trouble for the democrats." This is the milk in the cocoanut.

A terrible wreck occurred last Friday on the Michigan Central railroad in which thirteen were killed, and many injured, at Jackson, Michigan.

An excursion train from the east was standing at the depot when another excursion train pulled in. The engineer lost control of his air brake and could not stop his train, and it rushed at the rate of forty miles an hour into the train ahead, ploughing under it, and throwing the cars in all directions Nine cars join in the ruin, and the engine was smashed.

J. F. Fowler recived 1423 votes for the office of county treasurer at the Democratic delegate election, and he had 36½ votes in the convention. J. P. Dewitt received 1097 votes at the delegate delection, and 29 votes in convention. And yet Dewitt is dissatisfied because he was not nominated. A candidate who can't stand honest defeat like a man ought not to run for office.

Joseph P. Dewitt has filed his papers, and intends to run as an independent candidate for the office of county treasurer. He was a candidate for the office before the Democratic county convention, and was squarely and fairly defeated, and now he kicks over the traces and proposes to run anyway. If democrats will support a man who will act in this manner, the party organization may as well be abandoned at once.

What the Fair Cost.

They are able to count up the full cost of the World's Fair now. The figures showing the amount are worthy of special consideration. The total expenditures reach $30,261,480. This is more than three times the most extravagant estimates made at the time Chicago undertook the work of providing the Fair.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures Piles.
DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures Burns.
DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures Sores.
DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures Tetters. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 1y

WASHINGTON LETTER.

A COMPROMISE LIKELY.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

A Democratic Reform.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1893

Not since the memorable silver debate began in the Senate has the outlook for passing a financial measure that will receive the vote of every democratic Senator been as bright as it is at this writing. The failure of the attempt to compel the Senate to vote by holding a continuous session, which was a foregone conclusion, has convinced those democratic Senators who were pledged to do their best to secure the passage of the Voorhees bill that unconditional repeal is under present circumstances an impossibility and they are for the first time taking part in conferences held for the purpose of reaching an agreement upon a compromise that can be passed as a distinctively democratic measure, and there are the best of reasons for the prediction that such a measure will this week be passed by the Senate.

President Cleveland is not taking any part in these conferences. He is still firm in the belief that unconditional repeal would be the best thing, but he will not veto any compromise which meets the approval of the democrats in the Senate and House as any compiomise will necessarily include the vicious purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and probably the authority for an issue of bonds to strengthen the gold reserve. The indications are that it will also include the repeal of the tax on State bank currency. Secretary Carlisle is reported to have given his opinion as to a compromise that would be approved by President Cleveland and it includes these propositions.

Laying aside personal opinions and looking at the matter from a strictly political point of view it must at once be apparent to those familiar with public sentiment in the west and south that it will be much better for the democratic party to grant some recognition to that sentiment in financial legislation than to ignore it. Without votes from those sections the party can neither elect a President nor control Congress.

All of the Ohio republican members of the House have been called home to help McKinley, who for some reason has become very much alarmed at the outlook. Democrats in Congress do not forget that Ohio is under ordinary circumstances a republican state, but their private advices are certainly very favorable of late to the democrats.

The democrats of the House are setting the democratic Senators a good example in keeping together. Notwithstanding the efforts to create dissension among the House democrats over the Tucker bill for the repeal of the obnoxious federal election laws, that bill was passed on schedule time and it received the votes of every democrat present, as well as those of the populists. The House then took up the McCreary bill amending the Geary Chinese exclusion act, which would have been passed last week if more members than were expected had not desired to make speeches thereon, causing the taking of a vote to be postponed until this afternoon.

The democratic Congress has one opportunity to bring about a great reform, and at the same time save a very large sum of money that should not be neglected. It is a fact well known to all who have ever had any considerable business with the Treasury department that there is an unnecessary amount of red tape in its method of dealing with accounts involving the expenditure of money. This is not the fault of individuals but of the absurd system which compels a duplication of all the work done in connection with every account which passes through the offices of five out of the six auditors of the Treasury. To duplicate the work the clerical force is also necessarily duplicated. It is not a good argument to say that this duplication is a necessary safe guard, because the work of the Sixth Auditor's office, which handles all of the postoffice accounts, and which has long enjoyed the reputation of being conducted under a thorough business system, is not duplicated, being of itself a final settlement of the accounts upon which it passes. It is probable that the joint Congressional committee now investigating the work and methods of the various departments will recommend that all of the bureaus of the Treasury department which exist merely for the purpose of duplicating the work done in the offices of the first five auditors be abolished. They certainly ought to be abolished. It would mean the dropping of five or six hundred needless employees—the influence represented by their friends, many of them Senators and representatives, is what will make the task a difficult one for Congress—and the consequent saving of their salaries, and it would reduce the time required to get an account through the Treasury nearly one half. It would also show the people that democratic economy was being practiced as well as preached.

At last the House is unanimous upon something. It adopted a resolution asking the Attorney General whether the interests of the Government are jeopardized by the passing of the Union Pacific Railway into the hands of receivers.

WHAT THE SENATE SHOULD DO.

EX-JUDGE COOLEY'S PLAN TO BREAK THE DEADLOCK.

In reply to an inquiry as to what course he thinks the majority of the Senate ought to pursue in order to secure a vote on the repeal bill, Ex-Judge T. M. Cooley sends to the *Evening Post* the following:

"The Senate is one house of a Legislature created by the Constitution to make laws for the country. Its authority to act is by majority; this is clearly implied, and as much a part of constitutional grant of power as if expressly declared.

If the Senate were to make a rule declaring that the minority might by talk for the express purpose, and by dilatory motion having no other object, or in any other way stop legislation and prevent the majority proceeding to vote, the rule would be void, because depriving the Senate of its constitutional power. If a custom to that effect were to grow up and be tolerated by the courtesy as one that in so dignified a body would not be abused it would be equally void, and the Senate in recognizing it to the extent of permitting the minority to decide what its action should be or that no action should be had when the minority so declared would be taking a revolutionary course.

"Its constitutional duty plainly is to proceed as if no such revolutionary rule or custom existed. When a minority of the members show by their conduct and even boastingly declare that they propose to avail thereof for the express purpose of preventing the Senate exercising its constitutional authority, by so doing professedly making use of the rules of the body for a disorderly purpose, the Senate is no more bound to submit to their disorderly proceedings than it would be to that of persons not members who should in any way attempt to prevent regular and legal legislation.

"Members of the majority should make the proper motions looking to definite and final action on the pending measure, and the presiding officer should recognize them, since only in that way can the inevitable right of the Senate to express its will be exercised. If this is not done, upon an assumption that in some manner, by the action or the non-action of the Senate it has become impossible unless the minority assents, then the leading principle in representative government is in one house of Congress abrogated.

"This is a monstrous proposition. It is not true unless a revolution is already effected in our government. The Senate has all the powers to-day it ever had, and one of them is to proceed to take the sense of its members upon proposed legislation. To consent to the doctrine that, by courtesy or otherwise, it has surrendered this power to a minority of its members is in effect to declare that without any right conferred upon it to limit or alter the full grant of legislative power conferred upon it by the Constitution, the Senate has nevertheless done so, not from any necessity or even on a supposition that public benefits were to result, but from extraordinary assumption that legislative courtesy will not be abused, when the abuse is going on persistently in the presence of the Senate itself, and is being boasted of and gloried in.

"It is enough that the Senate cannot limit, directly or indirectly, its constitutional rights. It is disposed to exercise them, and to that end should disregard, so far, at least, as may be needful, the disorderly action of those members who now propose, with the implied assent of the Senate and with the boasts of a power distinctly antagonistic to the constitution grant, to bring the legislative authority of the country into contempt."

Little Girl (after waiting some time for dessert) "Grandpa, what do you have after dinner?"

Grandpa—"Dyspepsia, my dear."

Little Girl—"Oh, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will cure that."

In the course of his remarkable address on journalism to the young men of Union College Charles A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, said: "What books shall the young man contemplating a newspaper career read? Of all, the most indispensable, the most useful, the one whose knowledge is the most effective, is the Bible. There is no book from which more valuable lessons can be learned. I am considering it now not as a religious book, but as a manual of utility, of professional preparation, and professional use for a journalist. There is, perhaps, no book whose style is more suggestive and more instructive, from which you learn more directly that sublime simplicity which never exaggerates, which recounts the greatest event with solemnity, of course, but without sentimentality or affectation, none which you open with such confidence and lay down with such reverence; there is no book like the Bible."

The Road Completed.

TRAINS NOW RUNNING OVER THE W. B. & EASTERN R. R.

The last rail binding the Wilkes-Barre and the Stroudsburg division of the new Wilkes-Barre and Eastern Railroad was laid about noon Wednesday, a few hundred feet north of the Panther Creek viaduct, and as the last spike was driven the shortest possible railroad route between New York and this city was completed.

Shortly after the road was finished a construction train was run over the line from Stroudsburg to Wilkes-Barre. Several officials were on board and were much pleased with the condition of the road. It has been well built, and the roadbed is solid. They decided, however, that for the present it will be best to run only coal and freight trains over the line. Passengers will probably be put on about the first of January.

A mail car and express car will very likely be run over the entire route in a few weeks with fast freights. The express car will be used for National express matter, thus giving that company an entrance into this city from New York, something they have long desired Despite the fact that the car will go with the freight it will reach New York about the same time as the other express lines.

The line is 67½ miles long, and has cost nearly $7,000,000, exclusive of equipment. In the work of grading and construction nearly a score and a half of lives have been sacrificed. Communication between this city and New York will be shortened an hour and a half in time by this new route. —*Leader.*

About three weeks ago E. V. Ingham, one of the proprietors of the famous Hotel Eagles Mere, together with a friend named Bennett, set a bear trap out in the deep forest about four miles from Eagles Mere. They neglected visiting the trap until between two and three weeks later, and when they got there they found in their trap, which was a steel one, a bear's paw, and from the condition of it the bear had twisted his leg from the foot. The indications were, judging from the size of the paw, that the bear was a very large one.—*Towanda Review.*

MARRIED.

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. R. Messenger by Rev. E. M. Chilcoat, October 10th, 1893, Mr. Henry F. Sanders to Miss Gertrude Messenger, both of Waller, Columbia county, Pa.

At the bride's parents Mr. G. W. Keller, October 12th, 1893, by Rev. E. M. Chilcoat, Mr. Harry Kessler of Divide, Columbia county, to Miss Malinda C. Keller of Unityville, Lycoming county, Pa.

Deaths.

HIPPENSTEEL.—In Briercreek township on October 2, 1893, Mr. Conrad Hippensteel, aged 62 years, 10 months and 27 days.

WHITENIGHT.—At Jonestown, October 9, Mrs. Elvina Whitenight, aged 75 years, 4 months and 24 days.

James Heber Dorman
of Shy Beaver, Pa.

Cured of Scrofula

The People will have Hood's

Mr. Dorman's Experience

"My boy, now 9 years old, had Scrofula in one eye from the time he was a baby; discharging all the time. Of late we have been giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it has done all that medicine can do. The Scrofula has disappeared, and his eye is healed up and well. I

Hood's Cures

fully believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine in the market. I keep a general store, and it is not a trick to sell Hood's Sarsaparilla for the people will have it. I sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than all other medicines together and the store would not be complete

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

without it. My wife has also been entirely cured of Scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I am heartily thankful for what it has done for us." JOHN DORMAN, Shy Beaver, Pa.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box. 25c.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease *Consumption*, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis* and all throat and lung *Maladies* He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

Rev. Edward A. Wilson, Brooklyn, New York.
Sep. 16, 1 year.

Don't Get Yourself in a Box

BY BUYING SHOES OF AN UNCERTAIN QUALITY.

It's a risk you can't afford to run—can't afford any way when we can supply you with an article that is beyond question. We handle the best makes of Shoes for Children. BOYS need no longer wear girls' shoes as we have a line made especially for the small Boys. Ladies who wear Spring Heeled Shoes will find a good assortment at the store of W. C. McKINNEY.

W. C. McKINNEY
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. J. Clark's Building, Main street.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
—OF—
THE FARMER'S NATIONAL BANK
AT BLOOMSBURG, IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCTOBER 3, 1893.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 105,902 14
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	247.55
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	17,500.00
Stocks, securities, etc	11,807.50
Due from approved reserve agents	25,780.71
Due from other National Banks	499 38
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures	4,500.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,675.44
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	1,750.00
Checks and other cash items	495 68
Bills of other banks	655.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	53.54
Specie	20,276.90
Legal-tender notes	5,415.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	787.50
Total	195,382.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	50,000.00
Surplus fund	7,500.00
Undivided profits	3,381 17
National Bank notes outstanding	15,740.00
Individual deposits subject to check	117,705.22
Cashier's checks outstanding	256 17
Due to other National Banks	415.82
Due to State Banks and bankers	383.96
Total	195,382.34

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, }

I, Frank Ikeler, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANK IKELER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of October, 1893.

S. F. PEACOCK, Notary Public

CORRECT—Attest:
WM. S. MOYER,
C. M. CREVELING, } Directors.
C. A. KLEIM.

It will pay anyone in want of GOOD **WALL PAPER** to send for our beautiful line of matched samples, 3 to 20c. roll.

Send 10c. for postage, deduct it when ordering. Address F. H. CADY, 305 High St., Providence, R. I. 10-20-it d.

TAKE A SURVEY

WHILE IN TOWN.

Take a survey of our goods this week.

If it's bargains that you seek,
Such offers never met the eyes of men;
Call, and then if you please,
And you eagerly will seize,
Such a chance as you'll never have again.

Having been in the City this week look out for a fine line of goods suitable for wedding and all kinds of presents. A large line of New Watches at way down prices.

Come and examine our stock if you wish to buy or not. We make a specialty of repairing at

HESS BROS,
JEWELERS AND STATIONERS.
Sign of big watch, Main St.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

GET YOUR
JOB PRINTING
DONE AT THE
COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

LEADERS

What's an Army without Leaders!!

They cost money, but are necessary. Same with Leaders in Business. They cost, but in these days of sharp competition they are necessary, and we offer the following:

GROCERIES, For this week only:

Arbuckle's Coffee, 24 cents per pound.
Granulated Sugar, 4 pounds for 25 cents.
Pure Leaf Lard, 2 pounds for 25 cents.
Fine Tomatoes, 10 cents per can.
Fine Quality Corn, 10 cents per can.
Babbits Best Soap, 5 cents per cake.

DRY GOODS,

All Wool Dress Plaids, 49 cents yd.
Good Calicos, 5 cents yd.
Canton Flannel, 9 cents yd.
Extra Line in Ladies' Hosiery, from 10 to 50 cents.
Blankets, from $1.38 to $6.50.
Diagonal Dress Goods, 13 cents.

In Gents' Neckwear, Underwear and Hosiery, we have line that can't be beaten in quality or price.

CARPETS,

First Blass. Extra Super, from 33 cents up, This includes lining.

BED ROOM SUITS.

Oak, Six Pieces, $20 00, some for $70.00, if you want something good'

Wilton Covered Hassocks, 50 cents apiece.

Window Shades 40 cents.

We will consider it a favor if you will tell us what you want and let us get it for you.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS

Snyder & Magee Company, Limited,

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, - PA.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE COLUMBIAN.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1893.

A GREAT OFFER.

THE COLUMBIAN AND WEEKLY WORLD FOR $1.50.

For several years past we have been offering THE COLUMBIAN and New York Weekly *World* for $1.80 a year. A new arrangement has just been affected by which we are enabled to reduce the price, and for a short time only subscriptions will be received at the remarkably low figure of $1.50 for the two papers. The regluar price for each paper is $1.00 a year. Don't let this splendid opportunity pass. Sample copies of either or both papers will be sent to any one free, on request. Old subscribers who are in arrears will be expected to pay the amount due to date to avail themselves of this offer.

THE COLUMBIAN.

Entrance through Well's Jewelry Store, next to Post Office.

We could not improve the quality if paid double the price. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best Salve that experience can produce, or that money can buy. W. S. Rishton, druggist. 10 14-1y.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Interesting Items From Various Points in the County, Reported by Our Staff of Correspondents

EAST BENTON.

One of the greatest "blows" within the recollection of any person in the community passed over this place last Friday night and Saturday. It was a regular "North Easter", whirling in all directions. The night was extremely dark and stormy, and the rattle and clatter and cracking and rocking and shaking of buildings sent consternation to almost every heart which was sheltered from the threatening and turbulent elements that roared and tore tumultuously without. Few, if any slept any at all before midnight, and many were up all night in constant expectation of meeting total wrecked habitations before morning. Ornamental and fruit trees were broken and blown down in large numbers while a complete wreck marked the course of the storm among the fences. Many small buildings and sheds were complete wrecks, while many larger buildings—barns in particular, were either wholly or partially unroofed. Some few old people were terribly frightened; their nervous system giving way. Upon the whole I rather enjoyed the great tumult, notwithstanding the fact the banging of doors and other objects at and about the outbuildings warned me of the fact all was not well without. But in the intense darkness it was impossible to look after anything as a light or lantern could not live to give light to make secure or fasten anything that might be saved from wreck. But it was also possible that a person might be picked up and carried by the force of the storm or struck by flying objects and killed, or injured for life, if he ventured out. While it was terrible and a terror to those experiencing the power and effects of the storm, it was no circumstance to the awful and majestic solemnity in the brief space of time intervening the suspense from the approach of the cyclone a few years ago and the ravages and destruction that followed in its track.

It was Rev. Hontz and not Rev. A. Houtz that met with an accident near Central, resulting in the loss of his horse.

Little vegetable health producers: DeWitt's Little Early Risers cure malarious disorders and regulate the stomach and bowels, which prevents headache and dizziness. W. S Rishton, Druggist. 10-14-1y

During the late storm a telephone pole located in Jefferson alley near Main street, was thrown over against the buildings.

We begin this week the publication of a series of interesting letters from Dr. James B. Neal, describing his return trip to China.

J. M. Gidding went to Philadelphia on Monday to buy new goods for the clothing store of Gidding & Salsburg. He will bring back some fine lines of fall and winter clothing.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Campbell have been greatly bereaved by the loss of their daughter Florence, aged eleven years, from scarlet fever. Her death occurred on Tuesday evening, after an illness of two weeks.

There is some talk now that the Irondale furnace property is to be purchased by the Pease Mfg. Co. If this is done, the new tool works and the elevator factory will be located there.

If you wish to secure a certain and speedy resu't, when using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, be careful in observing the rules of health, or the benefit may be retarded. A fair and persistent trial of this medicine never fails, when the directions are followed.

The Grand Commandery of the Knights of Malta convened in Berwick this week. On Tuesday afternoon there was an imposing parade which was participated in by La Vallette Commandery of this town.

If it has no other effect, the closing of cigar stands on Sunday will be likely to increase the cigar trade The man who has been buying and smoking one or two cigars on Sunday will now buy a half dozen on Saturday night and smoke them all on Sunday.

Judge Savidge, of Sunbury, was swindled by a sharper whose base of operations is in Chicago. The sharper sent a bogus package C. O. D. to a member of the Judge's family and the amount demanded was paid. Afterwards it was discovered that the package contained a half a dozen of bottles of patent medicine

H. L. Smith of Danville is canvassing this town for the sale of a combined roaster, steamer and baker. He is supplied with excellent testimonials, and the article he sells is undoubtedly one of merit. When he calls on you, let him tell you all about it, and you will be convinced that you need one.

Burglars broke into Masters & Co's store last Wednesday night by prying open the front door. They then proceeded to blow open the vault, in which they succeeded, but the small safe inside the vault withstood their attack. A lot of jewelry was taken and some money but the exact amount is not known. There is no clue to the robbers.—*Tablet.*

The Indian and the Indian's land are subjects of permanent interest, and just now that interest is quickened by the opening of the Cherokee Strip. In *Harper's Magazine* for November Mr. Rezin W. McAdam, a newspaper editor who resides in the Indian Territory, will advocate dividing up the reservations among the red men and placing Indians on the same footing as whites and negroes.

Citizens, Take Notice.

In order to avoid confusion in the future by reason of blowing the whistle at Electric Light Station, it has been mutually agreed between the town authorities and Supt. of the Light Co., that one long blow and two short ones will be the call for the electrician, and the call for fire will be continuous short sharp toots of the whistle.

Oysters, by the quart and by the hundred. Oysters raw, stewed and fried, at C. B. Chrisman's. tf.

THIS WEEK WE OFFER

A Solid back bristle hair brush	25 cents.
A guaranteed tooth brush	25 "
A pint bottle of strong Ammonia	10 "
A pound of coal tar camphor	15 "

This is just a few, but our other prices are just as low. As to the quality, our guarantee is good and everything is returnable if not as represented.

Prescriptions carefully compounded by a GRADUATED PHARMACIST.

RISHTON'S DRUG STORE,
Opposite Post Office.

Beautiful scenery, elaborate mechanical effects, sparkling music, artistic dancers at the Fairies' Well. Opera House next Monday night.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

Thomas Dean of Catawissa died at his home Friday of last week, aged 75 years. He was a brother-in-law of Jonathan and William Traub, Mrs. Mary Snyder and Mrs. Henry Kesty. Charles Reice and John who were cousins attended the funeral Monday.

The play of the Fairies' Well will be given at the Opera House, on next Monday evening. The charming young Irish singer and harpist, Geo. H. Timmons, is with the company. The play is a spectacular Irish comedy drama and is highly spoken of by the leading city dailies. Secure seats at Dentler's.

Communion services will be held as follows: Briarcreek Oct. 22, at 2:30 p. m., Zion October 29 at 10:30 a. m.; Orangeville, November 5, at 10:30 a. m.; St. James, November 12, at 10:15 a. m.; and Hidlay November 19, at 10:30 a. m. Preparatory services on the preceding Saturday at 2:30 p. m,

During the fair there were 13 arrests made in the town and 10 arrests made upon the fair grounds. Of the arrests made upon the grounds two were for gambling, and the eight for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Two were placed in jail—one on the charge of gambling and the other for selling whiskey. There was less drunkenness in the town than there has been for many years upon such an occasion.

Ignorance of the merits of DeWitt's Little Early Risers is a misfortune. These little pills regulate the iver, cure headache, dyspepsia, bad brelath, constipation and biliousness. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 10-14-1y.

On Monday morning James McCloskey, proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, and W. S. Rishton, druggist, were arrested on a charge of violating the Sunday laws under the act of 1794, and went before Guy Jacoby Esq, where the penalty of four dollars and costs was imposed. The offense was selling cigars on Sunday. The information was laid by Rev. F. A. Dony of Scranton, agent of the American Sabbath Union, and James S. Wilson, of Bloomsburg. Edward M. Kester appeared as a witness. The fine goes to the sinking fund of the state treasury.

When the accident occurred to White Rose at the Fair Grounds last week, by which she lost her life, Mrs. B. F. Dreisbach who was sitting in the grand stand hastened to her assistance. She was the first woman to reach her side and gave her all the assistance that lay in her power. For this kindness before their departure for the south her Indian acquaintances presented Mrs. Dreisbach with a piece of bead work White Rose was engaged upon at the time of her death, a heart tastily worked in various colored beads; a fitting emblem of the love and gratitude these people will ever entertain for one who was kind to a daughter of their race.—*Berwick Independent.*

Marion Crawford opens up a new line of thought in his article, entitled "Rome, the Capital of a New Republic," appearing in the October *Cosmopolitan*. It is not likely that the October number will have the success which attended that for September. The extraordinary spectacle was presented of a 12½ cent magazine selling for 50 and 75 cents, and many hundreds were even sold at $1.00 each. Probably the record remains without a parallel, in periodical sales, of a number proving so interesting that, after 211,000 copies had been sold, the News Company had orders for 50,000 more than they could supply, while dealers in various parts of the country, discovering the esteem in which the magazine was held, immediately raised their prices to double, treble, quadruple and in many cases to eight times the regular price. The publishers do not yet know what their real circulation is, owing to the limited capacity of their presses; but machinery is being put in place which will supply an edition for December exceeding 300,000, and during that month it will be possible to determine just how many *Cosmopolitans* the public will buy.

The Early Morning Train.

On and after the 23rd inst. the train on the P. & R. railroad leaving here at 6.10 in the morning and the one arriving at 11.25 at night will be discontinued. The lack of patronage does not warrant its continuance.

Quarterly Meeting.

Quarterly meeting services will be held in the Methodist Episcopal church next Sunday, Sunday School 9 a. m., public services with sacrament of Lord's Supper at 10:30 a. m. Love Feast, 6 p. m., preaching 7 p. m.

Men,s fine lace shoes for 95 cents. Call and see them. J. A. Hess.

JOHN R. TOWNSEND,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

CORNER OF MARKET AND MAIN STREET,

BLOOMSBURG.

WRECK OF TENTS.

The storm of last Friday evening made havoc with the tents upon the Fair Ground at Bloomsburg. One of the large show tents was the first to fall—it went down about half past four in the afternoon; the managers went to the next tent, which was their boarding place, and while at supper, it also collapsed, and a heavy center pole striking the snake charmer, she became unconscious and remained in that condition until Saturday morning. Upon several occasions through the evening she was thought to be dead, but she always rallied again, and entirely recovered from the shock. Two other show tents were felled to the ground as if mere toys. The candy stands with canvas coverings were all total wrecks. The large exhibition building would bend and creak with every force of the wind and even the night watchmen were forced to remain in it. When morning dawned there seemed but little prospect for a fair but as the sun appeared all went to work and by the middle of the forenoon nearly all the tents were rebuilt and made to offer their inducements to the numerous customers. The storm certainly kept away thousands of people, but yet there were fully six thousand people upon the grounds.

SNYDER & MAGEE CO. LIMITED.

The store building of the Snyder & Magee Co. on the corner of Market and Fourth streets is completed. It is a three story building, the first two floors being of limestone, cut irregularly and pointed, and the third floor being cemented on the outside. The interior is of hard wood throughout, oiled and varnished. It is a very roomy structure, and is one of the finest store buildings in the state. It was the expectation to have everything in readiness for the opening on the 11th inst. but there were many unforeseen and unavoidable delays, so that while the store is open, the goods are not yet all arranged, but are being opened and classified as rapidly as possible. On the first floor, the dry goods, groceries, shoes and notions departments are ready for customers, and upstairs a large stock of furniture has been placed. In a few days more everything will be in complete readiness for business in every department, and meanwhile they will be glad to serve all customers in such lines as are now ready. A more complete description of the store will appear hereafter. Read their new advertisement in this issue.

Invitations to Church Weddings.

On receipt of an invitation to a church wedding it is proper to mail, at any time before the ceremony, visiting-cards, representing the persons invited, to the persons issuing the invitation, whether or not you attend the ceremony, writes Mrs. Hamilton Mott in an exhaustive article on "The Etiquette of invitations" in the October *Ladies' Home Journal*. If a reception card is enclosed, a written acceptance is enclosed or declination of both invitations should be sent at least a week before the wedding. "At Home" cards should be left as for "Teas," though for evening receptions it is not usual to leave cards—a card-case not forming a necessary part of any evening costume. And finally it may be that some prompt acknowledgement should be made to every form of social invitations, or the recipient will be guilty of a breach of etiquette.

Fashionable Livery.

The well known horseman has opened a fashionable livery in connection with his boarding stable at the Exchange Hotel Stables, where fine turnouts can be obtained, single or double. He has well broken and safe saddle and driving horses for ladies, all at reasonable rates. Orders left at the Exchange Hotel will receive prompt attention. Drivers furnished when desired.

tf W. A. HARTZELL, Proprietor

BUSINESS LOCALS.

All that honesty, experience and skill can do to produce a perfect pill, has been employed in making DeWitt's Little Early Risers. The result is a specific for sick headache, biliousness and constipation. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 10-14-1y.

WE FIT THEM ALL.

No Misrepresentations. Every article Marked in Plain Figures. The Largest, Newest, Most Complete and Most Stylish Assortment in this vicinity. Gidding & Salsburg, the Banner Clothiers of Columbia and Montour Counties.

OVERCOATS for Big Men.

OVERCOATS for Little Men.

OVERCOATS for Boys.

OVERCOATS for Children,

in Light Shades, Dark Shades, Single and Double Breasted.

SUITS—— FOR BIG MEN.

SUITS—— FOR LITTLE MEN.

SUITS—— FOR BOYS.

SUITS—— FOR CHILDREN.

JUST RECEIVED,
A NEW LINE OF GLOVES, UNDERWEAR and HATS.

You know our Prices are always rock bottom.

GIDDING & SALSBURG,
ONE PRICE
Clothiers, Hatters & Furnishers.
BLOOMSBURG, - PA.

I. W. Hartman & Sons.

DO YOU KNOW THAT WE ARE SELLING LOTS OF GOODS ON THE CASH BASIS?

People rather enjoy it, as the prices are lower on many articles. Our *COATS* are all *NEW* Styles, our *DRESS GOODS* and *TRIMMINGS* are the latest. Read a short list and compare with your credit store account. Dark Calico 5 cents, Light Calico 5 cents, Turkey red 5 cents. Red Table Linens 25 cents yard, 18 yards good Muslin for $1.00, Table Oil Cloths 1¼ yard wide 19 cents, 1¼ yard wide 26 cents, Mens' Rubbers 44 cents, Boys' 36 cents, Misses' 24 cents, Childrens' 19 cents. Many other articles could be named equally as cheap. We prefer to have the people call and see for themselves.

I. W. HARTMAN & SONS.

Still a few more Mens' Plow shoes left. One Buckle 90 cents, two Buckle $1.00. J. A, Hess.

Estimates furnished for wall paper. Contract work solicited. Competent workmen sent anywhere.
W. H. Brooke & Co.

DRUNKENNESS, or the LIQUOR HABIT, Cured at Home in Ten Days by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address the GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 10-21-1 yr.

Ladies' extra fine Gondola Shoes with patent Tip, Lace and Buttons $1.25. J. A Hess.

Are you going to paper your house? Give us a call. Get estimates and prices. W. H. Brooke & Co.

New edition of Episcopal Hymnals at W. H. Brooke & Co's.

A lot of new notes of the sharpest kind have just been printed and are for sale at this office. Also common receipts, estate receipts, and collectors' receipts, neatly bound in books of 25, 50 and 100. tf.

All the talk in the world will not convince you so quickly as one trial of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for scalds, burns, bruises, skin affections and piles. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 1yr

Window curtains and fixtures in great variety at W. H. Brooke & Co's.

Wall paper and window shades at lowest prices.
W. H. Brooke & Co.

W. H. Brooke & Co, have some very pretty pictures in their show windows.

AT THE SILVERSMITH'S.

ONE of the newest designs in lace pins is in the form of a small diamond duck, poised, with wings outspread.

DOUBLE heart brooches of pink topaz and aquamarine entwined in large true lover's knots of diamonds is the latest fad.

DIAMONDS in combination with turquoises of faultless blue are found in a peculiarly beautiful flexible gold curb bracelet.

THE Spanish topaz, looking like solidified rich golden brown sherry, is used as a mounting for riding whips and scent bottles.

NECKLETS, so long discarded, are in favor again. As many as five rows of jewels may be seen around the white throat of the woman of fashion.

PEARLS, black, white and pink, of unique beauty of shape and color, are worn, set bud fashion in a tiny cup of brilliants, as ornaments for the hair.

DOG COLLARS and girdles of amethysts in their various tints, rich purple, light green, blue and pink, are much worn as a finish to the fashionable mousseline de soie blouses.

A TINY humming bird, poised as if on the wing, incrusted with small diamonds, rubies and olivines, is one of the most charming ornaments worn on the soft lace of the dress bodice.

GOLDEN cornelian, a delicately lovely stone, more refined and true in color than the chrysoprase (which gets its peculiar green from the use of chemicals) goes well with diamonds.

SLENDER gold bangles, with the initials of the bride and bridegroom either in pearls or diamonds, have been presented at recent fashionable weddings by the bridegroom to the bridesmaids.

PERSONAL MENTION.

THREE of the first four presidents of the United States married widows.

GEN. RUFUS PUTNAM, a grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam of revolutionary fame, died recently at Chillicothe, O.

THE mayor of Shepherdstown, W. Va., recently fined himself for letting his cow run at large, a violation of the town's ordinance.

BY the death of her husband, just after the wedding feast, Miss Bettie S. Echard, of Staunton, Va., was maid, bride and widow within ten hours' time.

COL. CRITTENDEN, our consul general to Mexico, advises every young man to learn Spanish. He says he would give one thousand dollars if he thoroughly understood the language.

H. M. CURTIS, who retired recently from the position of postmaster at Newcastle, N. H., was the only postmaster the town ever had. He was appointed when the office was established, in 1865.

UNCLE JOE ARDLE is an old darky living on the Savannah river, who, after the earthquake in 1886, became afraid to live on the ground and built him a home in a huge oak tree, where he lived contentedly till the storm blew him out. He will try it on the ground awhile now.

CONCERNING COINS.

SOME of the early copper coins of Connecticut bear curious legends. One is, "Value me as you please;" another, "I am good copper;" another, under the image of an ax, "I cut my way through."

SOME of the later Massachusetts coins bore a rude device illustrating the parable of the Good Samaritan and were called Good Samaritan shillings. There are only two or three known to be in existence.

ALL coins minted at Charlotte, N. C., bear, in addition to all other marks, the letter C; those at Dahlonega, the letter D; those at New Orleans, the letter O; those at Carson City, C. C.; those at San Francisco, S.

THE first Maryland coins were minted in 1662, and were put in circulation by an act of council ordering every householder to bring in sixty pounds of tobacco and receive ten shillings of the new money in exchange for it.

THE earliest coinage intended for America was of copper and made in the Bermudas in 1615, and was called the "Hogge Penny," from the figure of a porker on the obverse. Only two pieces are known to be in existence.

PEOPLE OF BRAINS.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON was a great whistler.

THE English accuse William Waldorf Astor of being influenced by his interests in the United States in his attack in the Pall Mall Gazette on Canada.

ROBERT BURNS' granddaughter, widow of David Wingate (who was pensioned fifty pounds a year for his literary merit), has been given a grant of one hundred pounds from the royal bounty fund.

WILLIAM C. TODD, who recently gave fifty thousand dollars to the Boston public library to support a newspaper reading-room, is seventy years old, and a graduate of Dartmouth in the class of 1844.

JOHN C. ROPES, of Boston, the magazine writer, is the owner of what is probably the greatest collection of Napoleonic pictures and relics in America. He is considered an authority on the subject.

THE AMERICAS.

ANCOMARCA, Peru, is 16,000 feet above the sea, and the highest inhabited spot in the world.

NEWFOUNDLAND is without reptiles. No snake, frog, toad, or lizard has ever been seen there.

ALL along the Atlantic coast there is excessive reduplication of English and Scotch and Irish names of places.

THOPON Labrador was probably the first of the American mainland visited by Europeans, yet it now contains the largest unexplored area on the continent.

IN some parts of Central and South American a single firefly gives so much light that it illuminates a whole room. The English residents catch them in order to find the match box or lamp.

ZULUS ARE FATALISTS.

Royal Servants Allowed Themselves to Be Strangled on Their Master's Grave.

"Kings of the Zulus must not go to the place of the dead alone." This has been a national saying of the Zulus in southeastern Africa for centuries, says a writer in the African News. And they have seen it carried into effect, until prohibited by the British, who now dominate their country.

On the death of a king, certain persons were killed, generally strangled, and those were the immediate servants of his majesty. One would suppose that individuals suspecting their probable fate would endeavor to escape, but I have been told that rarely if ever was this the case. A sort of fatalism attaches to them, and they say, as Zulus often do when anticipating calamities: "We can't help ourselves; we are the victims of fate." Possibly some of them comforted themselves with the belief that if they accompanied their sovereign to the unknown world, they would be supremely happy.

Their dead bodies were so arranged in the grave that the royal corpses lying upon them might not touch the earth. A large flat stone was placed above the king's head, and into his grave were thrown all his belongings—mats, ornaments and robes of state, consisting chiefly of the skins of wild animals, of the most costly kind. Then the national dirge, used only at royal funerals, an exceedingly pathetic one, was chanted by the thousands of Zulus assembled. A large mound of earth with stones and thorns upon the top marks the place of the burial, which is watched closely for weeks and sometimes months, to keep witch doctors from stealing any part of the body, which is supposed to have power to work charms and even miracles. Zulus have a sacred regard for the graves of their kings, and they respect also the graves of their enemies.

During the "Zulu war" those "savages," as they are improperly called, had frequent opportunities to desecrate the resting place of English soldiers, but not once did they touch one. Contrast that with the disgraceful procedure of some British "red coats," who are said to have gone to the tomb of Umfaude, the Zulu king who died in 1873, and rifled it of its bones! Men asked: "What are you going to do with them?" the reply was: "Take them to England for exhibition!"

HOW GRAVITATION VARIES.

Probably Caused by Subterranean Commotions.

That changes, involving the displacement of immense masses, are going on within the earth is one of the suggested explanations of some observations recently announced in France. It has been found at the Parc St. Maur observatory that the force of gravitation, or the weight of bodies, undergoes daily variations. These are rendered sensible by placing in the earth a tube containing a column of mercury balanced by the pressure of hydrogen contained in a closed vessel connected with the tube, and registering by means of photography the alterations in the level of the mercury.

After all corrections have been made for the effect of changes of temperature, it appears that certain sudden variations in the level of the mercury are only to be explained on the theory that they are due to changes in gravitation. These variations last from fifteen minutes to an hour. They are, of course, very small, amounting at a maximum to only one-twentieth of a millimeter, but they may imply very great displacements of matter in the interior of the globe.

It has been suggested that similar experiments should be conducted in the neighborhood of active volcanoes, where liquefied rock is moving beneath the surface, and other disturbances of the strata of the earth are taking place.

Such facts as these present to the imagination a very formidable picture of the gigantic commotions that accompany the slow cooling and contraction of the globe, on whose hardened crust we rear our edifices, wondering, when some of them are occasionally shaken down by earthquakes, at the instability of a planet that is apparently so solid.

A Queer Little Animal.

The meerkrat of South Africa bears a resemblance to the American prairie dog, but is more easily domesticated. It is a tiny little creature about as big as a rat, very intelligent and affectionate as a dog when tamed. It barks and chatters and purrs, is an inveterate thief and spends much of its time standing upright. Its fur is gray, marked somewhat like a tabby cat, and it is wholly without fear. The dog is its favorite animal, and when tamed the meerkrat invariably attaches itself to the most good-natured dog in the house. When wild these little animals live in colonies as the prairie dogs, burrowing their homes underground, living on roots. They express supreme satisfaction by lying flat down and stretching themselves out so that they seem like a flat skin without any bones inside it. The little creatures have black circles around their eyes, a stripe running underneath their bodies for its entire length and long, curving black claws on their little forepaws.

Savagery of the Cossacks.

The wild Cossacks, living away down in the southernmost part of the Russian empire, spend most of their time harassing the Turks. They are peculiarly savage in appearance. Their uniform is the Cossack coat, full trousers, scarlet undercoat hooked up to the neck, big boots, and as an overcoat they wear a bourka, a circular cloak made of coarse felt with long, shaggy hair on one side of it. This cloak is big enough to cover the rider and much of the horse. The most distinctive point in their dress, however, is the cylindrical hat of black astrachan which they wear at all seasons. The top is of cloth or velvet. They form part of the Russian cavalry and live principally on plunder, stealing, during their raids into Turkey, anything they can find, from a chicken to a child.

Secretary Carlisle Explains His Policy of Purchasing Silver.

Secretary Carlisle has sent to the speaker of the house of representatives a letter explanatory of his silver purchase policy, in response to the recent resolution requesting him to inform the house why silver bullion was not purchased in the months of July and August, 1893, to the full amount provided in the Sherman act. Mr. Carlisle reviews at length the flucuations in the price of silver, and gives the purchases made by the government at various rates. He adds:

"In view of these facts, it seems eminently proper that, as the government of the United States is the largest purchaser of silver in the world, the secretary of the treasury, after an examination of the offers and quotations of each day, should determine what in his judgment is a fair market price, especially as the act of July 14, 1890, expressly provides for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price thereof.

"It is evident that there are but two courses open to the secretary of the treasury under this statute. He must purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month at whatever price may be asked by the dealers, no matter how unreasonable or extortionate they may be, or he must employ such means as are at his command to ascertain what the actual market price is, and make, or offer to make, the purchase at that rate; and it is simply because the dealers were not willing to accept what was considered a fair market price that 4,500,000 ounces were not purchased during the months of July and August. There is no valid reason why the government should pay for silver bullion higher prices than are paid by individuals, or why one refiner or dealer should receive a price for his silver greater than that paid to another on the same day and in the same market."

The Advertising

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason because it is true; it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which, in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

"A scarcity of hogs" is the title of a long editorial in one of our western exchanges. It has no reference, however, to the Republican hog who hangs onto the public teat that honestly belongs to another.

Ireland has the least proportion of criminals to the million of population, 950.

In 1531 the British parliament passed an act punishing poisoners by boiling to death.

Cream—not Skim Milk.

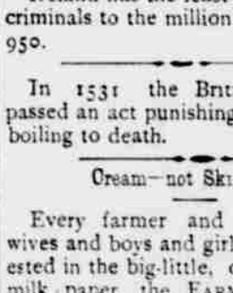
Every farmer and villager, their wives and boys and girls, will be interested in the big-little, cream-not-skim-milk paper, the FARM JOURNAL, of Philadelphia. Its 200,000 subscribers are scattered from Maine to Washington, and from Michigan to Texas. It's breezy, crisp, boiled-down pages contain as much information in the course of the year as many of the high-priced weeklies; while its earnest, manly tone and its bright and common sense way of treating farm matters leaves a good and lasting taste in one's mouth. The subscription price is 50 cents a year. We have made arrangements with the publisher by which he will send it one full year free, to all who promptly pay up for our paper. Sample copies will be sent free by addressing a postal request to FARM JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa. 10 6-2 m.

Men Don't Understand.

"No man ever suffered a single pang like unto woman.

"Women, therefore, gladly turn to a woman for sympathy, counsel, and help in their peculiar troubles.

"Lydia E. Pinkham deserves the confidences showered upon her by thousands. Her Vegetable Compound has done more for women than any other remedy.



"The great cause of woman's misery is in her womb. *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* goes direct to the source of trouble, drives out disease, and cures backache, fainting, despondency, bloating, ovarian troubles, and leucorrhœa.

"I would have been in my grave if I had not taken Mrs. Pinkham's medicine." — *Mrs. Hannah Hyde, Bethel, Ind.*

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS. *Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.*

Farming in Vermont.

"Speaking of things appertaining to the farm," said Jones, "reminds me that I have sometimes done something in the agricultural line myself. I have already told you of my experiences in Vermont at raising Christmas-trees. I sank the profits of this, as you will remember, in my experiments at crossing the red willow and the common white birch, in an effort to produce natural barber-poles. I grew some good poles, but I found the plan too costly to be practical. The Sheriff closed me out and left me without a cent. I tried the application of cantharides and bay rum to sheep, in the hope of being able to shear them four times a year, but this, too, proved a failure. I was about to leave the State in disgust, when my attention was drawn to a neighboring tract of land on the side of one of the hills for which Vermont is noted.

"There were about two hundred acres in it, and it stood at an exact angle of 50 degrees. It was so steep that it had never been cultivated, and I bought it for $50. I went up on my farm some 200 feet with scaling-ladders, and found it to be excellent wheat land. I determined to plough it and sow it to this kind of grain. I accordingly sent to Brattleboro and got a large brass cannon, used for Fourth of July celebrations. This I mounted at the lower edge of my farm, loaded it, and blazed away.

"The ball ricochetted and tore up the ground like a steam gang-plough It struck the stone wall of the upper edge of my farm and rolled back, smoothing off the surface considerably. At the end of five days, gentlemen, I had my farm ploughed beautifully, at the expense of a few pounds of powder.

"Two days more sharp and decisive bombarding with paper shells charged with seed grain sowed my crop, which I harrowed in with grape and canister. You never saw wheat grow as that did. The soil was rich, and I had the largest yield of any man in the neighborhood." Jones stopped as if he had finished.

Said Robinson: "You harvested it with—"

"With a raking fire of musketry, of course," interrupted Jones. "There was no other practical way. I sold the place for $8,000 and went down to South Carolina and began the manufacture of the Jones Ne Plus Ultra Effervescent Water-melon, with a faucet in the stem end, shell to be returned to the factory for refilling. It failed, because there were no rinds for sweet pickles."—*Harper's Weekly.*

I suffered from acute inflammation in my nose and head—for a week at a time I could not see. I used Ely's Cream Balm and in a few days I was cured. It is wonderful how quick it helped me.—Mrs. Georgie S. Judson, Hartford, Conn.

For three weeks I was suffering from a severe cold in my head, accompanied by a pain in the temples. Ely's Cream Balm was recommended to me. After only six applications of the Balm every trace of my cold was removed. — Henry C. Clark, New York Appraiser's Office.

Italy has the greatest proportion of criminals, 5,140, to the million of population.

Awards Given Manufacturers of the Keystone State.

The following Pennsylvania manufacturers were awarded prizes at the World's Fair:

McCaffrey File Company, Philadelphia—Files and rasps.

Miller Lock Company, Philadelphia—Padlocks, night latches, keyless, inet and post office box offices.

Fayette R. Plumb—Edge tools, hammers, sledges, railroads, and blacksmith's tools.

E. H. Sternberg & Son, Reading—Bolts, rivets, nuts, washers and screws.

William Rose & Brothers, Shiloh Hill—Mechanics' tools.

Cartright Metal Roofing Company, Philadelphia—Metal shingle roofs.

Miller Lock Company, Philadelphia—Padlocks for railroad switches.

Henry Disston & Sons—Files of every decription for every purpose, crosscut-saws, hand saws, buck saws, butcher saws, plumbers' saws, hack, machinists' saws, pruning saws, compass saws, keyhole saws, plasterers' trowels, bricklayers' trowels, and tools, carpenters' squares, carpenters' bevels, carpenters' guages, spirit levels, machinists' straight edges, machinists' squares, machinists' rules, wire gauges, tools for keeping saws in order, saw sets, trammels, hammers, and saw bars, straight-edges, anvils, gunters, cane kives, post-hole diggers and screw drivers.

To cure any scrofulous disease or humor, try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the blood.

Until 1836 an English murderer was hanged on the second day after his conviction.

Buckeye Drills, Farmers' Favorite Drills,

Richmond Champion Drills, Oliver Chilled Plows,

- ARE THE BEST. -

Money is "very tight," but you can well afford to buy what Implements you may require, at the very low prices and liberal terms we are offering.

D. W. KITCHEN,

BLOOMSBURG, - - - PA.

"The man who smiles."

J. R. SMITH & Co.

LIMITED.

MILTON, PA.,

PIANOS,

By the following well-known makers:

Chickering,

Knabe,

Weber,

Hallet & Davis.

Can also furnish any of the cheaper makes at manufacturers' prices. Do not buy a piano before getting our prices.

—.·.o.·.—

Catalogue and Price Lists On application.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

2-24-1yr.

CROWN ACME,

The Best Burning Oil That Can be Made From Petroleum.

It gives a brilliant light. It will not smoke the chimneys. It will not char the wick. It has a high fire test. It will not explode. It is pre-eminently a family safety oil.

Challenge Comparison with any other illuminating oil made.

We stake our Reputation, as Refiners upon the statement that it is

The Best Oil IN THE WORLD

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

CROWN - ACME

—OR—

The Atlantic Refining Co.,

BLOOMSBURG STATION,

LOOMSBURG, PA.

WE TELL YOU

nothing new when we state that it pays to engage in a permanent, most healthy and pleasant business, that returns a profit for every day's work. Such is the business we offer the working class. We teach them how to make money rapidly, and guarantee every one who follows our instructions faithfully the making of $300.00 a month.

Every one who takes hold now and works will surely and speedily increase their earnings; there can be no question about it; others now at work are doing it, and you, reader, can do the same. This is the best paying business that you have ever had the chance to secure. You will make a grave mistake if you fail to give it a trial at once. If you grasp the situation, and act quickly, you will directly find yourself in a most prosperous business, at which you can surely make and save large sums of money. The results of only a few hours' work will often equal a week's wages. Whether you are old or young, man or woman, it makes no difference, — do as we tell you, and success will meet you at the very start. Neither experience or capital necessary. Those who work for us are rewarded. Why not write to-day for full particulars, free? E. C. ALLEN & CO., Box No. 420, Augusta, Me.

Improve your stock by getting a setting of Barred or White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs from fine birds at $1.50 per 13, or $2.50 per 26.

Address, W. B. German, Millville, : : Penna.

THE COLUMBIAN.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW BALLOT.

Specimen of the Form Adopted by the Secretary of the Commonwealth Under the Provisions of the Ballot Law Approved June 10, 1893.

A cross (X) marked in the square at the right of the name of each candidate, inside the line enclosing the column, indicates a vote for each candidate thus marked.

If a cross (X) be marked within the circle it will be equivalent to a mark opposite every name in the column. Those who do not desire to vote a straight ticket must not mark a cross within the circle at the head of the column.

FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET ○ MARK WITHIN THE CIRCLE.	FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET ○ MARK WITHIN THE CIRCLE.	FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET ○ MARK WITHIN THE CIRCLE.	The voter may insert, in column below, the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote.
REPUBLICAN.	**DEMOCRATIC.**	**PROHIBITION.**	This column is for the use of voters desiring to vote for candidates other than those whose names appear printed on this ballot.
STATE TREASURER. [Mark One.]	STATE TREASURER. [Mark One.]	STATE TREASURER. [Mark One.]	STATE TREASURER. [Insert One.]
Benjamin F. Jones. ☐	Mortimer F. Elliott. ☐	John C. Bateson. ☐	☐
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT. [Mark One.]	JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT. [Mark One.]	JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT. [Mark One.]	JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT. [Insert One.]
William Wood. ☐	Thomas B. Kennedy. ☐	William F. Boyd. ☐	☐
SHERIFF. [Mark One.]	SHERIFF. [Mark One.]	SHERIFF. [Mark One.]	SHERIFF. [Insert One.]
W. Henry Sayen. ☐	John C. Bullitt. ☐	William B. Brickell. ☐	☐
CITY CONTROLLER. [Mark One.]	CITY CONTROLLER. [Mark One.]	CITY CONTROLLER. [Mark One.]	CITY CONTROLLER. [Insert One.]
John L. Lawson. ☐	Samuel Gustine Thompson. ☐	Abraham A. Barker. ☐	☐
RECORDER OF DEEDS. [Mark One.]	RECORDER OF DEEDS. [Mark One.]	RECORDER OF DEEDS. [Mark One.]	RECORDER OF DEEDS. [Insert One.]
J. Francis Dunlap. ☐	David Thompson Watson. ☐	James Black. ☐	☐
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. [Mark Two.]	COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. [Mark Two.]	COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. [Mark Two.]	COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. [Insert Two.]
John Mundell. ☐	Clement Reeves Wainwright. ☐	Edward Campbell. ☐	☐
John Hunter. ☐	Adam S. Conway. ☐	D. McClure Fair. ☐	☐

CAN YOU MARK A BALLOT?

THE NEW LAW MAKES IT SIMPLE AND EASY ENOUGH.

Here's a Description of the Method to Be Pursued, and a Sample Ballot Shows the Form to Be Used at the Polls—Study the Subject and Be Prepared.

The new ballot law of this commonwealth makes the act of voting simplicity itself for the voter, doing away with, or throwing upon the election officers, many of the puzzling details that have made so much trouble under the systems of other states.

Elsewhere in this issue is shown a facsimile of the official ballot required by the new law. It is worth careful study by every citizen who proposes to cast a vote this fall.

Under the new system all a voter who wishes to vote a straight party ticket has to do is to walk into the booth and prepare his ballot by marking a cross in the circle at the head of the party ticket, then refold the ballot just as it was given to him and walk out and hand it to the election officer appointed to receive it. One little mark does the whole business. The election officer folds the ballot properly before giving it to the voter, and when it is returned to him numbers the ballot in the corner and covers the number by pasting down the corner, as provided by the law, before depositing it in the box. No one need worry himself a bit as to his ability to mark a ballot correctly at the next election, provided he votes a straight ticket, for all he needs to notice is which is his party ticket and then put a cross in the circle at the head of it.

The voter who wishes to split his ticket, however, or who wishes to vote for only a portion of the officers to be elected, will proceed in the same way he did last year—by marking a cross opposite the name of each candidate for whom he wishes to vote or at the head of each group of names. This requires some care, and the man who proposes to kick over the party traces should post himself thoroughly, or his vote may be invalidated by wrong marking.

An Accommodating Menial.

"Why didn't you come when I rang?" said a Texas lady to her servant, Matilda Snowball.

"Because I didn't heah de bell."

"Hereafter when you don't hear the bell you must come and tell me so!"

"Yes'm."—Texas Siftings.

Unkind.

Elderly Maiden (out rowing with a possible suitor and a little sister, who is frightened by the waves)—Theodora! If you are so nervous now, what will you be at my age?

Little Sister (meekly)—Thirty-seven, I suppose.—London Tid-Bits.

In Sunday School.

Pretty Teacher—Now, Johnny, can you tell me what is meant by a miracle?

Johnny—Yes'm. Mother says ef yew don't ketch the new parson it will be a miracle.—Judge.

A Rouser.

Employer—What! On time? This is the first time in a month. Have you bought an alarm clock?

Clerk—No; a folding bed.—Puck.

NEW STOCK.

I have purchased a large new stock of

Mens' Womens' and Childrens' Shoes,

and will have them ready for sale next week. Wait and see my prices. They will astonish you.

F. D. DENTLER.

DO YOU KNOW

that we are showing a large line of LADIES' COATS AND CAPES in all the newest styles, and a great many special patterns, at prices to please you. Do you know it will pay you to call.

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

All the newest effects in cloths, serges, cashmeres, &c. All wool cloths 35c. yard, worth 50; all wool serges 75c. yard, worth 1.00. 46 inch all wool black henrietta 83c. worth 1.00, and many other special bargains. Dress Trimmings of all kinds. Full line of Fur Capes, Neck Scarfs, Muff and Fur Trimmings.

HOSIERY.

A large line of Hosiery for ladies' men and children of all kinds.

Underwear. In these goods we are showing some most excellent values. Big line of childrens' underwear of all kinds. See our ladies B. E. J. vest and pants. Try our ladies 39 cent vests. Ladies combination suits.

Flannels and Blankets. A full line of these goods. See our comfortables at 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50. Blankets at 75c. pair. A good cotton flannel at 9c.

Do you know we sell a good ladies coat at 5.69 fur trimmed. Do you know we sell a good corset at 47c., a better at 1.00.

Do you know we sell the best 1.25 counterpane, worth 1.75. Do you know we have a big line of Handkerchiefs at low prices.

Do you know we are offering some special good values in table linens, towels & napkins.

Do you know we sell the Demorest Sewing Machine for 19.50.

Do you know we have a big line of ladies' and children's coats.

Do you know it will pay you to visit our store.

H. J. CLARK & SON.

DO YOU WANT

GOOD READING MATTER?

HERE IS A GREAT OFFER.

A Chance to Get the WORLD with the News of the World, and THE COLUMBIAN with all the News of the County, for $1.50 a year.

READ THIS.

For several years past we have been selling THE COLUMBIAN and New York Weekly *World* for $1.80 a year. By an arrangement recently effected we are now enabled to send the two papers for $1.50 a year, the lowest price ever offered here for such a combination. This offer will be good for only a limited time, so that those desiring to avail themselves of such an opportunity, should do so at once. THE COLUMBIAN is the oldest, and one of the largest in the County, and the regular subscription price is $1.00 a year. Everybody knows what *The World* is, and you cannot obtain it alone for less than $1.00 a year. By taking the two together you make a half dollar. Subscription to the two cannot be taken for less than a year, but if you do not care for both, THE COLUMBIAN will be sent for any portion of a year at the rate of $1.00. Sample copies of either or both papers can be obtained at this office, or will be sent by mail to any address, on request. It will cost you nothing to look at them, and it will cost but a trifle to try them a year. What do you say? If you are in town call and see us. If you live out of town, drop us a postal and we will send samples. We want you on our list, hence this liberal offer we are making you.

IF YOU DO NOT WANT THE WORLD WE HAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO OFFER YOU. READ BELOW.

Better than Ever.

American Farmer and Farm News, Springfield, O., in its new dress, and teeming with the very best original articles written by the noted agricultural writers of America, is more indispensable than ever to the progressive, practical farmer of today who demands facts and experiences, rather than theories and essays. In its thirteen years of successful life it has won a reputation for reliability and merit which now renders it a standard authority in things agricultural, amply proven by the frequency of quotations from its columns by the leading general newspapers of America. Its contents are national in their character, and equally adapted to benefit the farmer of the North and the planter in the South. It contains sixteen large pages, illustrated, and is now published at Fifty Cents a year, the reduction from $1.00 being recently made as warranted by a circulation of 165,000 and rapidly increasing.

Our Special Offer.

To every new subscriber whose order is accompanied with $1.00 we will send THE COLUMBIAN, *American Farmer and Farm News*, and the LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA, printed in colors, size 12x20 inches, folded into an illuminated cloth cover 2x5 inches. This UP-TO-DATE MAP shows all counties, towns, postoffices, railroads, rivers, creeks, lakes, mountains, population of cities and counties, etc., etc. Maps published by railroads are notoriously incorrect and misleading. A good map is a necessity, while a poor one is an exasperation. Ours are accurate and simple.

A Free Education.

To all new subscribers who pay us $1.25, will also be given a Vest Pocket Webster Dictionary containing 27,500 words, a gazetteer of the world, parliamentary rules, etc., bound in silk cloth, indexed. A beautiful volume 5½x2½ inches. Send at once before edition is exhausted.

A Fat Maker.

To every new subscriber remitting $1.35 will be sent postpaid and in addition to a year's subscription to THE COLUMBIAN and *American Farmer*, a copy of Bill Nye's great work **"Laugh and Grow Fat."** 500 pages, 150 illustrations. This is by far the best of Nye's works, and was originally sold by subscription at $2.50, and is now offered substantially bound in strong illuminated manilla paper.

A Magnificent Offer.

Your Life Insured a Year for 25 cents.

We deem the following remarkable offer the quickest way to double our circulation, and to also confer a boon upon those to whom life insurance has heretofore been an impossible luxury. To every new subscriber remitting $1.75 will be sent in addition to a year's subscription to the *American Farmer and Farm News* and THE COLUMBIAN

A $200 Policy of Accident Insurance

issued by that sterling and wealthy concern, the American Casualty Insurance and Security Co., of Baltimore, Md., good for one year. This will be issued to any person of either sex over fifteen years of age, except railroad employes, firemen and engineers. ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND PROMPT PAYMENTS can be relied upon by our friends. This offer may be withdrawn at any time, hence apply NOW.

The subscription price of THE COLUMBIAN is $1.00 a year. *The American Farmer* is 50 cents, so that this insurance of $200 costs only 25 cents for a year.

The New York Weekly *World* will be included in any of the above offers for an additional 65 cents.

Old subscribers can have the benefit of the foregoing offers by paying up all arrearages and making the necessary advance payment.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
PROPRIETOR OF THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Office next to Post Office.
Entrance through Wells' Jewelry Store.

We also take this opportunity to call attention to our facilities for doing all kinds of printing. In dodgers, hand-bills, circulars, cards, envelopes, bill heads, and in fact any kind of printing, our work is equal to the best, and our prices as low as the lowest. Get our prices and see samples before ordering elsewhere.

THE COLUMBIAN,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE NEW BALLOT LAW

HOW PENNSYLVANIA CITIZENS MUST VOTE THIS YEAR.

Complete Text of the Act of 1893 Regulating the Nomination and Election of Public Officers—The New Form of Ballot and the Way to Prepare and Deposit It.

Following is the complete text of the ballot law passed by the last legislature and approved by the governor June 10 of this year. It is the act that will govern the election of all officers this fall:

AN ACT to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That all ballots cast in elections for public officers within this Commonwealth shall be printed and distributed at public expense as hereinafter provided. The printing of the ballots and of the cards of instruction for the elections in each county, and the delivery of the same to the election officers as hereinafter provided, and all other expenses incurred under the provisions of this act shall be a county charge, unless herein otherwise provided, the payment of which shall be provided for in the same manner as the payment of other election expenses. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary or advisable by this act, and to furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of each county, who shall procure further copies of the same at the cost of the county and furnish them to the election officers or other persons by whom they are to be used, in such quantities as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SECTION 2. Any convention of delegates, or primary meeting of electors, or caucus held under the rules of a political party, or any board authorized to certify nominations representing a political party, which, at the election next preceding, polled at least two per centum of the largest entire vote for any office cast in the State, or in the electoral district or division thereof for which such primary meeting, caucus, convention, or board, desires to make or certify nominations, may nominate one candidate for each office which is to be filled in the State, or in the said district or division, at the next ensuing election by causing a Certificate of Nomination to be drawn up and filed as hereinafter provided. Every such Certificate of Nomination shall be signed by the presiding officer and the secretary or secretaries of the convention, or primary meeting, or caucus, or board, who shall add thereto their places of residence, and shall be sworn or affirmed to by them before an officer qualified to administer oaths, to be true to the best of their knowledge and belief, and a certificate of the oath shall be annexed to the Certificate of Nomination.

SECTION 3. Nominations of candidates for any public office may also be made by Nomination Papers, signed by qualified electors of the State, or of the electoral district or division thereof for which the nomination is made, and filed in the proper office as provided in section five of this act. Where the nomination is for any office to be filled by the voters of the State-at-large, the number of qualified electors of the State signing such Nomination Paper, shall be at least one-half of one per centum of the largest vote for any officer elected in the State at the last preceding election at which a State officer was voted for. In the case of all other nominations the number of qualified electors of the electoral district or division, signing such Nomination Paper, shall be at least two per centum of the largest entire vote for any officer elected at the last preceding election in the said electoral district or division for which said Nomination Papers are designed to be made. Each elector signing a Nomination Paper shall add to his signature his place of residence and occupation, and no person may subscribe to more than one nomination for each office to be filled. The signatures to each Nomination Paper and the qualification of the signers shall be vouched for by the affidavit of at least five of the signers thereof, which affidavit shall accompany the Nomination Paper.

SECTION 4. All Certificates of Nomination and Nomination Papers shall specify: One (1). The party or policy which such candidate represents, expressed in not more than three words; in the case of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, the names of the candidates for President and Vice President shall be added to the party or political appellation. Two (2). The name of each candidate nominated therein, his profession, business or occupation, if any, and his place of residence, with street and number thereon, if any. Three (3). The office for which such candidate is nominated: Provided, That no words shall be used in any Nomination Papers to describe or designate the party or policy, or political appellation, represented by the candidate named in such Nomination Papers as aforesaid, identical with the words used for the like purpose in Certificates of Nomination made by a convention of delegates of a political party, which, at the last preceding election, polled two per centum of the largest vote cast: And provided further, That any objections filed to a nomination certificate or paper on account of the party or political appellation used therein, or involving the right as defined by sections two and three of this act, to file such certificate or paper, shall be decided by the court of common pleas on hearing as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 5. Certificates of Nomination for candidates for the offices of presidential electors and members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for State offices, including those of Judges and Senators, shall be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth at least thirty-five days before the day of the election for which the candidates are nominated, and Nomination Papers for candidates for the said offices shall be filed with the said Secretary at least twenty-eight days before the day of such election. Certificates of Nomination and Nomination Papers for candidates for all other offices, except township and borough offices, shall be filed with the county commissioners of the respective counties at least twenty-eight and twenty-one days respectively before the days of the election. Certificates of Nomination and Nomination Papers for candidates for township and borough offices, and election officers and school directors in the same, shall be filed with the county commissioners at least eighteen and fifteen days respectively before the day of election. In determining or reckoning any period of time mentioned in this act, the day upon which the act is done, paper filed or notice given, shall be excluded from, and the day of election shall be included in the calculation or reckoning.

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of the officer or officers to whom any nomination certificate or paper is brought for the purpose of filing, to examine the said certificate or paper, and if it lack sufficient signatures or be otherwise manifestly defective, it shall not be filed, but the action of the said officer or officers in refusing to receive a certificate or paper, may be reviewed by the court of common pleas of the county upon an application for a mandamus to compel its reception as of the date when it was brought to the office. All nomination certificates and papers which have been filed shall be deemed to be valid, unless objections thereto are duly made by writing filed in the court of common pleas of the county in which the certificate or paper objected to has been filed, and within the following periods.

First. In the case of certificates and papers filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at least twenty-one days before the day of the election.

Second. In the case of other certificates and papers, except those designed for borough and township officers, at least eighteen days before the day of the election.

Third. In the case of certificates and papers designed for borough and township officers, at least twelve days before the day of election.

In case the court is in session, one or more judges thereof shall proceed to hear such objections without unnecessary adjournment or delay, and shall give such hearing precedence over all other business before him or them. In case the court is not in session, any judge thereof, on the presentation to him of the certificate of the prothonotary, that such objections have been filed as aforesaid, shall proceed to hear such objections as aforesaid. No objection of any nature whatever shall be filed, unless accompanied by proof of service of notice of the proposed objection upon at least one of the candidates named in the certificate or paper objected to; nor shall any objection be heard in the absence of any of the said candidates without proof of service of notice of the hearing upon him. If the court decide that the certificate or paper objected to was not filed by parties entitled under this act to file the same, it shall be wholly void; but if it be adjudged defective only, the court shall indicate the matters as to which it requires amendment and the time within which such amendment must be made, and every certificate or paper amended after the time when the names therein contained should have been sent to the sheriff, shall be subject to the provisions of this act concerning substituted nominations. The officers with whom nomination certificates and papers have been filed, shall permit the parties who have filed them to amend them of their own motion at any time prior to the printing of the ballots.

SECTION 7. Any person whose name has been presented as a candidate may cause his name to be withdrawn from nomination, by request in writing signed by him and acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgments of deeds, and filed in the office where his nomination certificate or paper is on file fifteen days, or in the case of township and borough elections twelve days, previous to the day of the election; and no name so withdrawn shall be printed upon the ballots.

Where any office not in court of record shall for any cause become vacant after the time for making nominations for such office shall have elapsed, or when a writ for a special election to supply a vacancy shall direct such election to be held at a date which would prevent the making of nominations in time to comply with section five of this act, nominations for the office to be filled may still be made in accordance with sections two and three of this act, but in other respects the provisions of section twelve of this act shall apply to such nominations.

SECTION 8. All Certificates of Nomination and Nomination Papers when filed shall be open under proper regulations to public inspection, and shall be preserved not less than two years in the offices where they have been filed.

SECTION 9. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, fourteen days at least previous to the day of any election of United States or State officers, or for the adoption of amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, transmit to the county commissioners and the sheriff in each county in which such election is to be held, duplicate official lists, stating the names and residences of and parties or policies represented by all candidates whose nomination certificates or papers have been filed with him as herein provided for such election, and have not been found and declared to be invalid as provided in section six, and to be voted for at each voting place in each such county respectively, substantially in the form of the ballots to be used therein, duplicate copies of the text of all proposed constitutional amendments to be voted upon at such election. The county commissioners of each county shall also send to the sheriff of their county, at least ten days prior to the day of any general election, an official list containing the names and party or political appellations of all candidates whose nomination certificates or papers have been filed with the said commissioners as herein provided for such election and to be voted for at each voting place in the county, substantially in the form of the ballots to be used therein.

SECTION 10. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of every county, at least ten days before any general election to be held therein, to give notice of the same by proclamation, posted up in the most public places in every election district, or by advertisements in at least two newspapers, if there be so many published in the county, representing so far as practicable the political parties which at the preceding election cast the largest and next largest number of votes, and in every such proclamation or advertisement shall,

I. Enumerate the officers to be elected and give a list of all the nominations made as provided in this act, and to be voted for in such county as far as may be in the form in which they shall appear upon the ballots, and the full text of all constitutional amendments submitted to a vote of the people, but the proclamations posted in each election district need not contain the names of any candidates but those to be voted for in such district.

II. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

III. He shall give notice that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city, or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for, except that of an election officer.

SECTION 11. In case of death or withdrawal of any candidate nominated as herein provided, the party convention, primary meeting, caucus, or board, or the citizens who nominated such candidate, may nominate a substitute in his place, by filing in the proper office at any time before the day of election, a nomination certificate or paper which shall conform to all the requirements of this act in regard to original certificates or papers: Provided, That if the said convention or citizens shall have authorized any committee, or if any executive committee of any political party be authorized by the rules of said party, to make nominations in the event of the death or withdrawal of candidates, the said convention shall not be required to reconvene nor the said citizens to sign a new Nomination Paper, but the said committee shall have power to file the requisite nomination certificate or paper, which shall recite the facts of the appointment and powers of the said committee, (naming all its members,) of the death, or withdrawal of the candidate, and of the action of the committee thereon, and the truth of these facts shall be verified by the affidavit annexed to the certificate, or paper of two members of the committee, and also of at least two of the officers of the convention who made affidavit in support of the original certificate, or two of the citizens who made affidavit to the original paper: And provided also, That in case of a substituted Nomination Paper not filed by a committee, but signed by citizens, it shall only be necessary that two-thirds of the signers of the said paper shall have been signers of the original paper.

SECTION 12. All substituted nomination certificates or papers may be objected to as provided in section six of this act, and if a substituted certificate or paper be filed after the last day for filing the original certificate or paper, objections must be made within four days after the filing, and no objections as to form and conformity to law shall be received after the time set for printing the ballots.

As soon as any substituted candidate shall have been duly nominated, his name shall be substituted by the proper officers in the place of that of the candidate who has died or withdrawn so far as time may allow, and in case a substituted nomination be filed with or transmitted to the county commissioners after the ballots have been printed, the said commissioners shall prepare and distribute with the ballots suitable slips of paper bearing the substituted name, together with the title of the office, and having adhesive paste upon the reverse side, which shall be offered to each voter with the regular ballot and may be affixed thereto.

SECTION 13. The county commissioners of each county shall cause all the ballots to be used therein to be printed. The said commissioners shall ascertain the offices to be filled and shall be responsible for the accurate printing of the ballots in accordance with this act, and for the safe keeping of the same while in their possession, or that of their subordinates or agents.

SECTION 14. The face of every ballot which shall be printed in accordance with the provisions of this act shall contain the names of all candidates whose nomination for any office specified in the ballot shall have been duly made, except such as may have died or withdrawn, arranged as hereinafter provided.

The names of the candidates of each political party or body of electors shall be arranged under the titles of the offices for which they are nominated in parallel columns, with the party or political appellation at the head of each column. The said columns shall be enclosed by heavy lines and separated from each other by a clear space of at least one-eighth of an inch and shall be printed in the order as nearly as possible of the votes obtained in the State at the last State election by the parties or bodies nominating, beginning with the party or body which obtained the highest vote for the candidate, at the head of its column, at such election.

When presidential electors are to be voted for, there shall be printed above each of the said columns, the names of the candidates for presidential electors nominated by the party or body of citizens named in the column, arranged in groups with the party or political appellation, and the surnames of the candidates for President and Vice President at the head of each group. There shall be printed above each column of candidates of a political party, a circle three-fourths of one inch in diameter, and there shall be printed around but without the circle the following words, "For a straight ticket mark within this circle."

There shall be left at the right of the groups of candidates for presidential electors, and of the lists of candidates for other offices, (or under the title of the office itself for which an election is to be held in case there be no candidates legally nominated therefore,) as many blank spaces as there are persons to be voted for, by each voter for such office, in which spaces the voter may insert the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot as a candidate for such office, and such insertion shall count as a vote without the cross mark hereinafter mentioned.

Whenever the approval of a constitutional amendment or other question is submitted to the vote of the people, such question shall be printed upon the ballots in a brief form followed by the words, "yes" and "no," and if such question be submitted at an election of public officers, it shall be printed below the list of candidates.

The ballots shall be so printed as to give to each voter a clear opportunity to designate his choice of candidates by a cross-mark (x) in a square of sufficient size at the right of the name of each candidate and inside the line enclosing the column, and in like manner answers to the questions submitted by similar marks in squares at the right of the words "yes" and "no," and on the ballot may be printed instructions how to mark, and such words as will aid the voter to do this, as "mark one," "mark three," and the like: Provided, That a voter may designate his choice of an entire group of candidates for presidential electors by one cross-mark in a larger square, which shall be placed at the right of the surnames of the candidates for President and Vice President at the head of such group, and such mark shall be equivalent to a mark against every name in the group: Provided further, That a voter may designate his choice of all the candidates of a political party by one cross in the circle above such column, and such mark shall be equivalent to a mark against every name in the column.

SECTION 15. All the ballots used at the same voting place at any election shall be alike, and shall be at least six inches long and four inches wide. They shall be printed with the same kind or kinds of type, (which shall not be smaller than the size known as "brevier" or "eight-point body,") upon white paper without any impression or mark to distinguish one from another, and of sufficient thickness to prevent the printed matter from showing through. Each ballot shall be attached to a stub or counterfoil, and all the ballots for the same voting place shall be bound together in convenient numbers in books in such manner that each ballot may be detached and removed separately.

A diagonal folding line shall be printed on the right hand upper corner of the back of each ballot, and the said corner shall be edged with adhesive paste so that the corner when folded at the folding-line can be securely fastened down over the number now required by the Constitution of this Commonwealth, so that the said number cannot be seen without unfastening or cutting open the part so fastened down. The top of each ballot shall have a margin of equal size on both back and face, and the said folding-line shall be upon this margin, and the space between the folding-line and the paste shall be filled in with solid printing, and nothing else shall be printed on the margin except instructions how to mark: Provided, That at any time the said Constitution shall cease to require ballots to be numbered, the foregoing requirements as to the folding-line, the margin and the adhesive paste shall be void.

On the back of each ballot, or on the right hand side of the back if the ballot is printed in two columns, there shall be printed as a caption, "official ballot for," followed by the designation of the voting place for which the ballot is prepared, the date of the election and a fac-simile of the signatures of the county commissioners of the respective counties who have caused the ballots to be printed. A record of the number of ballots printed and furnished to each voting place, shall be kept and preserved by the county commissioners of the several counties. When it is shown by affidavit that mistake or omission has occurred in the publication of names or description of candidates, or in the printing of the ballots, the court of common pleas of the district or county, or any judge thereof, may upon the application of any qualified elector of the district or county require the county commissioners to correct the mistake or omission, or to show cause why they should not.

SECTION 16. The county commissioners of each county shall provide for each election district in which an election is to be held, one set of such ballots of not less than seventy-five for every fifty and fraction of fifty voters therein, as contained upon the assessor's list. They shall also prepare full instructions for the guidance of voters, as to obtaining ballots, as to the manner of marking them and the method of gaining assistance, and as to obtaining new ballots in place of those accidentally spoiled; and they shall respectively cause the same, together with copies of sections thirty to thirty-five inclusive of this act, to be printed in large clear type on separate cards to be called Cards of Instruction. They shall also, in addition to the number of tickets required to be printed for general distribution, have printed five hundred official and one hundred sample ballots for every five thousand voters within the county, which tickets shall be kept at the office of the commissioners for the use of any district or districts, the tickets for which may be lost or destroyed. They shall also cause to be printed on tinted paper and without fac-simile endorsements, copies of the form of the ballot provided for each voting place at each election therein, which shall be called Specimen Ballots, and at each election they shall furnish to each voting place, together with the ballots to be used there, a sufficient number of cards of instruction and specimen ballots for use as required in section twenty-one of this act. They shall also provide for each election district at every election therein, two copies of the assessor's lists of voters, and shall deliver the same as such lists are now delivered, one copy to be called the "ballot check list," for the inspectors in charge of the ballots, and the other copy to be called the "voting check list," to be used in marking the name of those who have voted and the number of their ballots as now required by law.

SECTION 17. The ballots, together with the specimen ballots and cards of instruction printed by the county commissioners as herein provided, shall be packed by them in separate sealed packages with marks on the outside clearly designating the election districts for which they are intended and the number of ballots of each kind enclosed.

They shall then be sent by the county commissioners of the respective counties to the judges of election at the several voting places so as to be received by them on the Saturday or Monday before the day of election. The respective judges of election shall on delivery to them of such packages, return receipts therefor to the commissioners, who shall keep a record of the time when and the manner in which the several packages are sent, and shall preserve for the period of one year, the receipts of the said judges of election.

The commissioners of any county may, if they prefer, instead of sending the packages to the judges or any number of them in the manner aforesaid, notify the judges of the election districts for which the said commissioners are required to provide ballots, to come to the said commissioners' office on the day before the election, at a time specified, and it shall be the duty of each of the said judges to come to the said office at that time, and there on presentation of his certificate of election as judge, to receive and receipt for one package of ballots, specimen ballots and cards of instruction, for use in his election district. He shall keep the said package sealed and shall be responsible for the safe keeping thereof until the ballots are used at the election. In case a judge of the elections is prevented by illness from performing the duties aforesaid, he shall depute one of the inspectors to act in his place.

SECTION 18. In case the ballots to be furnished to any voting place in accordance with the provisions of this act shall fail for any reason to be duly delivered, or in case after delivery they shall be destroyed or stolen, it shall be the duty of the judge of election of such voting place to cause other ballots to be prepared substantially in the form of the ballots so wanting, and upon receipt of such other ballots from him accompanied by a statement under oath that the same have been so prepared and furnished by him, and that the original ballots have so failed to be received, or have been so destroyed or stolen, the election officers shall cause the ballots so substituted to be used in lieu of the ballots wanting as above. It shall be the duty of the county commissioners of each county to mail complete specimens of the ballots and other necessary papers by registered letter to the judge of elections of each election district, at least four days before the election, to enable him to comply with the directions of this section.

SECTION 19. The county commissioners of each county shall provide for each election district therein, at each election, a room large enough to be fitted up with voting shelves and a guard rail as hereinafter provided. If in any district no such room can be rented or otherwise obtained, the said commissioners shall cause to be constructed for such district a temporary room of adequate size to be used as a voting room. They shall also cause all the said rooms to be suitably provided with heat and light, and with a sufficient number of voting shelves or compartments, at or in which voters may conveniently mark their ballots, with a curtain, screen or door at the upper part of the front of each compartment, so that in the marking thereof they may be screened from the observation of others, and a guard-rail shall be so constructed and placed that only such persons as are inside said rail can approach within six feet of the ballot box and of such voting shelves or compartments. The arrangement shall be such that neither the ballot box nor the voting booths shall be hidden from view of those just outside the said guard-rail. The number of such voting shelves or compartments shall not be less than one for every seventy-five names on the assessor's lists; but shall not in any case be less than three for the voters qualified to vote at such voting place. No persons other than the election officers and voters admitted as hereinafter provided, shall be permitted within the said rail, except by authority of the election officers for the purpose of keeping order and enforcing the law. Each voting shelf or compartment shall be kept provided with proper supplies and conveniences for marking the ballots.

SECTION 20. At the opening of the polls in each voting place the seals of the packages shall be publicly broken and the said package shall be opened by the judge of elections. The cards of instruction shall be immediately posted at or in each voting shelf or compartment provided in accordance with this act for the marking of the ballots, and not less than three such cards and not less than five specimen ballots shall be immediately posted in or about the voting room outside the guard-rail; and such cards and specimen ballots shall be given to any voter at his request.

SECTION 21. Any person desiring to vote shall give his name and residence to one of the election officers in charge of the ballots, who shall thereupon announce the same in a loud and distinct tone of voice, and if such name is found upon the ballot check list by the inspector or clerks in charge thereof, he shall likewise repeat the said name, and the voter shall be allowed to enter the space enclosed by the guard-rail, unless his right to vote be challenged. No person whose name is not on the said list or whose right to vote shall be challenged by a qualified citizen, shall be admitted within said guard-rail until he has established his right to vote in the manner now provided by law, and his name, if not on the check lists, shall then be added to both lists. As soon as a voter is admitted within the rail the election officer having charge of the ballots shall detach a ballot from the stub and give it to the said voter, but shall first fold it so that the words printed on the back and outside as provided in section fifteen of this act, shall be the only wording visible and no ballot shall be voted unless folded in the same manner. Not more than one ballot shall be given to a voter except as is provided in section twenty-five of this act. As soon as a voter receives a ballot the letter "B" shall be marked against his name on the margin of the ballot-check-list; but no record of the number of the ballots shall be made on the said lists. Besides the election officers and such supervisors as are authorized by the laws of the United States or overseers appointed by the courts of this Commonwealth, not more than four voters in excess of the number of voting shelves or compartments provided, shall be allowed in said enclosed space at one time.

SECTION 22. On receipt of his ballot the voter shall forthwith and without leaving the space enclosed by the guard-rail retire to one of the voting shelves or compartments, and draw the curtain or shut the screen or door, and shall prepare his ballot by marking, if he desires to vote for every candidate of a political party, a cross in the circle above the column of such party, if otherwise he shall mark in the appropriate margin or place a cross (x) opposite the party name or political designation, or a group of candidates for presidential electors, and opposite the name of the candidate of his choice for each other office to be filled, according to the number of persons to be voted for by him for each office, or by inserting in the blank space provided therefor any name not already on the ballot; and in case of a question submitted to the vote of the people, by marking the appropriate margin or place a cross (x) against the answer which he desires to give. In all cases where by existing laws a voter is entitled to cast more than one vote for a single candidate, he shall place in the appropriate square, instead of a cross, a number which shall indicate the number of votes to be counted for the candidate whose name is so marked. Before leaving the voting shelf or compartment the voter shall fold his ballot without displaying the marks thereon, in the same way it was folded when received by him, and be shall keep the same so folded until he has voted.

After leaving the voting shelf and before leaving the enclosed space, he shall give his ballot to the election officer in charge of the ballot box, who shall without unfolding the ballot number it as required by the Constitution of this Commonwealth, placing the said number in the right hand upper corner of the back of the ballot immediately to the left of the folding line printed thereon and nowhere else, and shall then at once fold the corner at the folding line and fasten it securely down with the adhesive paste so as to cover the number on the ballot so that it cannot be seen without unfastening or cutting open the part so fastened down, and shall then deposit the ballot in the box. The voter shall mark and deliver his ballot without undue delay and shall quit the enclosed space as soon as his ballot has been deposited: Provided, That if at any time the Constitution of this Commonwealth shall cease to require ballots to be numbered, no number shall be marked on the ballot, and it shall be deposited in the ballot box by the voter himself.

SECTION 23. No voter shall be allowed to occupy a voting shelf or compartment already occupied by another, except when giving the help allowed by section twenty-six of this act, nor to remain within said compartment more than three minutes in case all of such compartments are in use, and other voters are waiting to occupy the same. No voter not an election officer shall be allowed to re-enter the enclosed space after he has once left it, except to give help as hereinafter described. Each voter's name shall be checked on the voting check-list by the officer having charge thereof, as soon as he has cast his vote in the manner now provided by law. It shall be the duty of the judge of election to secure the observance of the provisions of this section, to keep order in the room in which the voting is held and to see that no more persons are admitted within the enclosed space than are allowed by this act. Each party which has by its primary meeting, caucus, convention or board, sent to the proper office a Certificate of Nomination, and each group of citizens which has sent to the proper office a Nomination Paper as provided in sections two and three of this act, shall be allowed to appoint three electors to act as watchers in each voting place without expense to the county, one of whom shall be allowed to remain in the room outside of the enclosed space. Each watcher shall be provided with a certificate from the county commissioners, stating his name, the names of the persons who have appointed him and the party or policy he represents; and no party or policy shall be represented by more than one watcher in the same voting room at any one time. Watchers shall be required to show their certificates when requested to do so. Until the polls are closed, no persons shall be allowed in the room outside of the said enclosed space except these watchers, voters not exceeding ten at any one time who are awaiting their turn to prepare their ballots, and peace officers when necessary for the preservation of the peace. No person when within the voting room shall electioneer or solicit votes for any party or candidate, nor shall any written or printed matter be posted up within the said room except as required by law. When the hour for closing the polls shall arrive all persons within the enclosed space who have received ballots but have not yet deposited them, shall be required to mark and deposit their ballots forthwith, but no other person shall be allowed to vote.

SECTION 24. No list or memorandum of the names of voters, except such lists as are expressly authorized by law, shall be made within the voting room by any person or officer, nor shall any list or memorandum of the numbers marked upon the ballots be made or kept except such lists as are expressly authorized by law: Provided, That any voter may make a memorandum of the number of his own ballot, and the watchers may keep their poll books and challenge lists. After the closing of the polls and before the ballot boxes are opened, all the lists of voters upon which the numbers of the ballots are recorded as now required by law shall be placed in separate sealed covers properly marked, and the stubs of all the ballots used, together with all unused ballots and ballot-check list, shall also be enclosed in a sealed package properly designating the voting place, which package shall be sent to the proper office as required by law in the case of the ballots cast, and neither the said package nor the said lists of voters shall thereafter be opened except by the return judges, or in the case of a contest, or upon the order of a court of a competent jurisdiction.

SECTION 25. No person other than the election officers shall take or remove any ballot from the voting place. If any voter inadvertently spoils a ballot he may obtain another upon returning the spoiled one. The ballots thus returned shall be immediately canceled and at the close of the polls shall be secured in an envelope, sealed and sent to the proper office as required by law in the case of the ballots cast.

SECTION 26. If any voter declares to the judge of election that by reason of any disability he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot, he shall be permitted by the judge of election to select a qualified voter of the election district to aid him in the preparation of his ballot, such preparation being made in the voting compartment.

SECTION 27. If a voter marks more names than he is entitled to vote for, for an office, or if for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for any office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office, but the ballot shall be counted for all other offices for which the names of candidates have been properly marked.

No ballot without the official endorsement shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be allowed to be deposited in the ballot-box, and none but ballots provided in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be counted; ballots not marked, or improperly or defectively marked, shall be endorsed as defective, but shall be preserved with the other ballots. If any ballot appears to have been obtained otherwise than as provided in this act, the judge of elections shall transmit such ballot to the district attorney without delay, together with whatever information he may have tending to the detection of the person who deposited the same.

SECTION 28. After the polls are closed the election officers only shall remain in the voting room within the guard rail, and shall there at once proceed to count the votes. Such counting shall not be adjourned or postponed until it shall have been fully completed. A record shall first be made of the number of the last ballot cast; the officers in charge of the voting check list shall, in the presence of the other officers and watchers, count in a distinct and audible voice the names checked on the said list and announce the whole number thereof, and the lists of voters, the stubs of ballots used, and all unused ballots shall then be sealed up as required by section twenty-five of this act. The ballot-box shall then be opened by the inspectors, the ballots taken therefrom and audibly counted one by one by them, and when the count is completed the whole number of ballots cast shall be announced, and the counting of the number of votes received by each person voted for shall then proceed. The judge, in the presence of the inspectors, shall read aloud the name or names marked or inserted upon each ballot, and the answers marked thereon to the questions submitted, if any, and the clerks shall each carefully enter each vote as read, and keep account of the same on tally papers prepared for the purpose. It shall be unlawful for either judge or inspector, while counting the ballots or the votes thereon, to have in his hand any pen, pencil, or stamp for marking ballots.

All ballots after being removed from the box shall be kept within the unobstructed view of those present in the voting room, so that they may be able to see all the marks on each ballot, but out of the reach until they are placed in the ballot box as required by law. A full return shall be made in the manner now provided by law of all votes cast, and the total vote, as soon as counted, shall be publicly announced.

It shall be the duty of the police officers, constables and deputy constables now required by law to be present at the polls to remain within the voting room, but outside the guard-rail, while the votes are being counted, and to preserve order thereat. No person except the said peace officers when necessary for the preservation of the peace, or persons acting by their authority for the same end, shall enter the space within the guard-rail, or communicate with any election officer in any way after the polls are closed, and until the counting of the votes has been completed.

SECTION 29. Whenever in any contested election the tribunal trying the case shall decide that the ballots used in one or more election districts were, by reason of the omission, addition, misplacing, misspelling or mis-statement of one or more titles of offices, or names of candidates, or parties or policies represented by them, so defective as to the office in contest as to be calculated to mislead the voters in regard to any of the candidates nominated for the said office, and that the defective condition of the said ballots may have effected the result of the entire election for the said office, the said tribunal shall declare the election to be invalid as regards the said office, and shall report their decision to the Governor of the Commonwealth.

The Governor on receiving the report of the said decision, shall without delay cause a writ or writs of election for the office in contest to issue, and appoint a day within four weeks from the date of the writ for the holding of a new election, to be held according to the provisions of this act for the office in contest.

SECTION 30. A voter who shall allow his ballot to be seen by any person with any apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or shall cast or attempt to cast any other ballot than the official ballot which has been given to him by the proper election officer, or shall falsely declare to a judge of election that by reason of any disability he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot, or shall willfully violate any other provision of this act, or any person who shall interfere with any voter when inside said enclosed space, or when marking his ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before depositing his ballot to show how he marks or has marked his ballot, or who shall disclose the contents of any ballot that has been marked by his help, or who, except when lawfully commanded by a return judge or a competent court, shall loosen, cut, or unfasten the corner pasted down over the number on any ballot, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 31. Any person who shall, prior to an election, wilfully deface or destroy any list of candidates posted in accordance with the provisions of this act, or who during an election, shall wilfully deface, tear down, remove or destroy any card of instruction of voters, or specimen ballots printed or posted for the instruction of voters, or who shall, during an election, wilfully remove or destroy any of the supplies or conveniences furnished to enable a voter to prepare his ballot, or shall wilfully hinder the voting of others, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 32. Any person who shall falsely make or wilfully deface or destroy any Certificate of Nomination, or Nomination Paper, or any part thereof, or any letter of withdrawal, or file any Certificate of Nomination, or Nomination Paper, or letter of withdrawal, knowing the same or any part thereof to be falsely made, or suppress any Certificate of Nomination, or Nomination Paper, or any part thereof which has been duly filed, or forge, or falsely make the official endorsement on any ballot, or wilfully destroy or deface any ballot, or wilfully delay the delivery of any ballots, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 33. Any public officer upon whom a duty is imposed by this act, who shall negligently or wilfully fail to perform such duty, or who shall negligently or wilfully perform it in such a way as to hinder the objects of this act, or who shall negligently or wilfully violate any of the provisions thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 34. Any printer employed by the commissioners of any county to print any official ballots, or any person engaged in printing the same, who shall appropriate to himself, or give or deliver or knowingly permit to be taken any of said ballots by any other person than such commissioners, or their duly authorized agent, or shall wilfully print, or cause to be printed any official ballot in any other form than that prescribed by such commissioners, or with any other names thereon, or with the names spelled otherwise than as directed by them, or the names or printing thereon arranged in any other way than that authorized and directed by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 35. Any person other than an officer charged by law with the care of ballots, or a person entrusted by any such officer with the care of the same for a purpose required by law, who shall have in his possession outside the voting room any official ballot, or any person who shall make or have in possession any counterfeit or an official ballot, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 36. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

APPROVED—The 10th day of June, A. D. 1893. ROBT. E. PATTISON.

WELL-DRESSED FOWLS.

Points to Be Observed in Preparing Poultry for Market.

A little carelessness in preparing poultry for market may very easily reduce the profits one-third. The average butterer works hard enough to earn his money to make such a loss ruinous. The highest prices for fowls are received only by those who are able to comply with the demands of the market which they supply. There is no universal rule for all the markets, but several things apply in every region, because of natural conditions and a world-wide call for fowls plump, fresh, young and not bruised or discolored in any way. For this reason every one preparing fowls for market may observe the following rules profitably:

Do not feed the fowls for 24 hours before killing them. Full crops injure the appearance and are liable to sour. Never kill poultry by wringing their necks. It is better to bleed the birds in the mouth or neck and hang up by the feet until properly bled. Do not remove the head and feet, and in some cases the preference is for undrawn birds. Some markets demand dry-picked birds, and others those that have been scalded. For scalding, the water should be as near boiling as possible without boiling. Hold by the head and feet and immerse three times. Keep the head out of water, because it changes the color of the comb, and gives the eyes a stale appearance, which prejudices buyers against it.

Every feather and pin-feather should be removed as quickly as possible, and without breaking the skin. The bird will be made to look plump by dipping for ten seconds in water that is nearly boiling hot, and then holding it until chilled in very cold water. Hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely gone. It is easiest to dry-pick chickens while they are bleeding, and almost impossible after the bodies get cold. Great pains should be taken not to break the skin.

In dressing turkeys follow the rules given for preparing chickens, but always pick them dry. Dry-picked turkeys command much better prices than scalded ones. Don't pack fowls in old, dirty, or dirty and discolored crates or barrels. Such packages are sure to detract from the value of the shipment in the eyes of the dealer or middleman. Use crates or boxes that are not too large and that are new and neat. Pack closely for short distances, stencil the address plainly and consign them by express. Write the dealer or telegraph a few days in advance, and again on the day of consignment, that he may receive the birds and promptly dispose of them for sale. A few cents expended in selling often return an equal number of dollars over what would be received otherwise.—Hollister Sage, in Poultry Gentleman.

GOOD FEEDING TROUGH.

The Introduction in the Poultry Yard Is a Matter of Great Economy.

A well-constructed feeding trough for fowls is a great economy in the poultry yard. Without such an appliance an enormous waste of food is sure to take place where soft food is given every time it should be. Fowls that get a good feed of scalded bran in the morning will seldom be sick. The accompanying cut shows a plan of a trough devised by a poultry breeder who says: "When I first began feeding soft food in the mornings I used troughs, but the fowls would persist in jumping into them and soiling the food. I put covers on them, raised so the hens could get their heads under, but they would take a few mouthfuls, jerk their heads out and spill a third of it on the floor. After experimenting some time I devised the trough shown in the sketch, which proved to be just the thing. The ends 12 inches high in front, 9 inches

back, 7 inches wide and as long as desired. The top is hinged so that it may be raised. In the front wires are fastened 2½ inches apart, as shown in the sketch. The trough for the hens is 4 inches wide and is placed on the farther side of the box. In front is a platform 8 inches wide. The hens get their heads between the wires and stand there eating. All that drops from their bills falls on the clean floor of the box and is picked up afterward. There is less food wasted about this trough than any I have ever seen, while both box and trough are easily kept perfectly clean. Both in and Home.

Protection Against Vermin.

A poultry breeder suggests that shipping of fowls dust them well before sending them away to customers. Last year he received fowls from experienced breeders and shippers, and on their arrival was not impressed that it was necessary to search them for lice always." A few weeks later, having for his own coops, he took a notion to examine them and found them swarming. Shippers owe it to their customers to clear their fowls of vermin before sending them. Here is a fact the value of which this writer says he has never seen in print. A neighbor, seeing him the large basement room in the barn where his hens have come to, the quarters, pointed to the large pile of horse manure thrown in and noticed about by the hens scratching, and said he had seen no lice on his fowls. After about the premises since he began to throw his horse manure in there. A hint for such as keep fowls and at the same time are so fortunate as to possess a horse.—Farmers' Voice.

Sour Milk for Poultry.

Sour milk may be fed to hens, but for young chicks. Fresh milk should be preferred, but the sour milk may be used for mixing ground grain. If the hens have helped themselves to the grain of the food should be removed. For ducklings it matters but little whether the milk is fresh or not, they will use it in a short time.

Can He Collect of Himself?

Jobson—Charlie is in great glee today.

Robson—Why?

"He owed his tailor two hundred dollars for five years, and the tailor got in despair and put the account up at public auction."

"I should think that would make Charlie wild."

"Not a bit of it. He went to the sale and bought it for fourteen dollars and seventy-five cents."—Boston Globe.

Really.

May Darling—And am I the only girl you ever really loved?

Ben Thair—Yes, darling; you are the only girl I ever really loved, although I have had numerous love affairs.

May Darling—Why, I thought you just said—

Ben Thair—Oh! you know what I mean. Just making love to girls and telling them they were the only ones I ever really loved, and all that.—Puck.

Not What She Wanted.

Edith—Ma, that new maid is awful stupid.

Mamma—What has she done?

"I wanted to practice a little, so I sent her to the music-room for the Lost Chord."

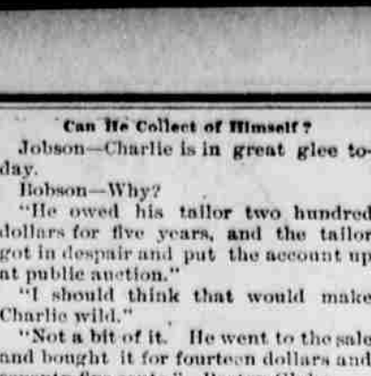
"Well?"

"She brought me the clothes line."—Texas Siftings.

Just Hear Him.

You may talk about the silver bill, the Chinese bill, the tariff bill,
And every other bill that e'er was made,
But none of them are in it, not even half a minute,
With the summer hotel bill I just have paid
—Buffalo Courier.

THE SLIDE WALTZ.



"Dey's no use talkin', Mistah Rafbone; I sartinly does laik t' waltz wif yo'. Mah feet never touches de groun'."—Judge.

A Precaution.

The cook that morn the house forsook
And wifey had to act as cook;
But hubby did to doubts incline,
So brought the doctor home to dine.
—Judge

Not What She Wanted There.

Teacher—If you face the north, directly behind you will be south, on your right hand will be east and on your left hand west. (Seeing a lack of attention on the part of Oscar Simmons and wishing to catch him.) What is on your left hand, Oscar?

Oscar (in deep confusion)—Please, ma-a-m—er—it's some cart grease I got on at recess; an' it won't come off.—Puck.

Overheard at the Art Building.

(Elderly, plain woman with young daughter before nude picture.)

"Gracious, Jenny! What does it say her name is?"

"342-342." (Looking at catalogue.)

"Cir-ce, mamma."

"Sir-see, Sir-see: is it, indeed? The hussy! If I had the naming of her, it would be Sir-don't look!"—Life.

Honor the Pigeon.

"It would have been a great calamity to the newspapers if there had been no such bird as the pigeon."

"How is that?"

"Why, in reporting a thunderstorm, accompanied by hail, they could not say: 'Hailstones fell as large as pigeons' eggs.'"—N. Y. Press.

New Light on an Old Subject.

Sunday - School Teacher — Willie, when Peter walked on the water why did he begin to sink?

Willie—Because he began to doubt.

"That is right. What made Peter doubt."

"I guess he was petered out."—Chicago Tribune.

Rather Frank.

Her Father—You wish to marry my daughter, I understand.

Her Adorer—I do, sir.

Her Father (severely)—My wife tells me that you are a fool.

Her Adorer—Well, I suppose I am.—Quips.

A Good Foundation.

Foreign Visitor—Your American society has no old castles with haunted rooms.

American Girl—N-o, we haven't, I admit; but (brightening) we have plenty of scandals.—N. Y. Weekly.

Matrimonial Item.

Freddy Vanderchump—If you have got a very handsome young lady with a large fortune in her own name I'd like to meet her.

Matrimonial Agent—So would I, I'd marry her myself.—Texas Siftings.

The Cause of His Dislike.

"He can't get along with his wife's mother."

"Why? I heard her boast of having made up the match."

"Well, that's it, you see."—Life.

An Inducement.

"Papa," said Frankie, "if you will get me a goat carriage, I'll drive down to the station every afternoon to meet you when you come home."—Harper's Young People.

An Equivocal Success.

I called, her hand in marriage to implore,
Quite fearful that my mission would prove fruitless:
But, as her father met me at the door,
It was not wholly bootless.
—Truth.

A Lumbering Gait.

Teacher—He walked with a lumbering gait. What does that mean?

Bright Boy—That means he walked as if he was carryin' a plank.—Good News.

WHO DID WHAT?

The Inquisitive Dressmaker Who Originated a Byword.

In the days when our grandmothers were girls there came occasionally into the family of a good deacon with nine children a village dressmaker. She had an absorbing interest in other people's affairs and always looked forward with particular pleasure to the week during which she cut and fitted for the deacon's girls, knowing that his house was in some sort a social center, where she was likely to hear plenty of fresh news and entertaining anecdotes, says *Youth's Companion*.

One day she arrived late for her work, and as she entered the house caught a glimpse of the six daughters already assembled in the family sitting-room with their gowns and patterns, their workboxes and their new roll of "Injy muslin."

But none of them was at work, for one was telling the others a story of such an absorbing interest that they sat breathless and spellbound with hands fallen in their laps or needles suspended in the air.

The sight was too much for the newcomer. With one mitt on and one off, her unfastened pelisse dragging from her shoulders, her bonnet askew and its loosened strings streaming, she appeared suddenly among the astonished girls, crying as she came:

"What? What? What is it? Who did what?"

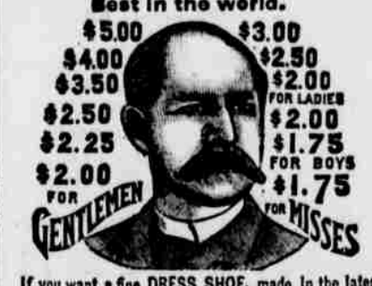
She was answered, although giving a full answer involved the retelling of the whole story, but her comprehensive inquiry became thereafter a family byword.

Among the deacon's descendants to this day if one shows signs of too great inquisitiveness it is sufficient for any other member of the family to ask, with a lift of the eyebrow:

"Who did what?"

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair. Best in the world.



If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

F. D. Dentler, Bloomsburg, Wm. Bogert, Espy, H. N. & J. E. White, Buckhorn, A. M. DeWitt, Orangeville, G. E. Sponsler, Lime Ridge, J. H. Bentrie, Jerseytown, Pa.

7-7-5 months.

PATENTS.

Caveats and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

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Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your State, County, or town, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO., Washington, D. C.
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office.)

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

AFTER MAY 13, 1893.

Trains leave Bloomsburg as follows: Sundays excepted.)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, etc., 4.10, 11.15 a. m.

For Williamsport, 7.15 a. m., 3.32 p. m Sunday, 7.58 a. m., 4.28 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, 7.15 a. m., 3.32, 11.10 p. m. Sunday, 7.57 a. m., 4.27 p. m.

For Catawissa 4.10, 7.45, 11.15 a. m., 12 15, 5.00, 6.30, 11.10 p. m. Sunday, 10.21 a. m. 7.03 p. m.

For Rupert 4.10, 7.45, 11.13 a. m., 12.15, 3.15, 5 00, 6.30, 11.10, 11.35 p. m. Sunday 7.58, 10.21 a. m., 4.28 7.03 p. m.

Trains for Bloomsburg

Leave New York via of Philadelphia 8.00 a. m., 4.00 p. m. and via Easton 8.45 a. m., 4.30 p. m

Leave Philadelphia 10.00 a. m., 6.00 p. m.

Leave Reading 11.50 a. m. 7.57 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.20 a. m., 9.28 p. m.

Leave Williamsport 9 35 a. m., 4.25 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 4.25 p. m.

Leave Catawissa 7.00, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.18, 6.10 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 7.45 a. m., 4.15 p m.

Leave Rupert 6.21, 7.08, 8.27, 11.24 a. m., 1.37, 3.27, 6.19, 11.24 p. m. Sundays, 7.52, 10.12 a. m. 4.22 p. m., 6.54.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Girard Avenue Station, Phila. (P. & R. R. R.) 3.50, 8.01, 11.26 a. m., 3.56, 5.42 7.16 p. m. Sundays 3.50, 8.02 11.26 a. m., 3.56, 5.42, 7.16 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street Wharf and South Street Wharf.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

Weekdays—Express, 9.00, a. m., 4.00, 5.00 p. m. Accommodation, 8.00 a. m., 5.45 p. m.

Sundays—Express, 9.00 a. m., Accomodation, 8.00 a. m., and 4.30 p. m.

Returning leave Atlantic City Depot, corner Atlantic and Arkansas avenues. Weekdays. Express, 7.30, 8.50 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Accommodation, 8.10 a. m., and 4.30 p. m.

Sundays.—Express, 4.00, 5.15 p. m. Accommodation, 7.15 a. m., and 4.15 p. m.

Parlor Cars on all Express trains.

I. A. SWEIGARD, Pres. & Gen'l Superintendent. C. G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN R. R.

Taking effect MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1890.

STATIONS.	SOUTH. Ar. P. M.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. A. M.	NORTH. Lv. A. M.	Lv. P. M.	Lv P. M.
Bloomsburg	6 28	12 05	7 15	8 35	2 35	6 40
Main Street	6 18	11 57	7 07	8 42	2 42	6 47
Irondale	6 16	11 55	7 04	8 45	2 45	6 50
Paper Mill	6 08	11 47	6 56	8 52	2 55	6 58
Lightstreet	6 06	11 45	6 58	8 55	2 58	7 02
Orangeville	5 57	11 35	6 43	9 04	3 15	7 10
Forks	5 45	11 25	6 33	9 14	3 27	7 20
Zaner's	5 42	11 17	6 30	9 18	3 30	7 24
Stillwater	5 37	11 12	6 25	9 25	3 40	7 29
Benton	5 28	11 00	6 16	9 36	4 10	7 39
Edsons	5 23	10 47	6 11	9 40	4 15	7 44
Coles Creek	5 20	10 45	6 09	9 43	4 20	7 48
Sugarloaf	5 18	10 41	6 03	9 46	4 28	7 52
Laubachs	5 12	10 38	6 00	9 50	4 35	7 57
Central	5 03	10 30	5 52	10 00	4 40	8 07
Jamison City	5 00	10 20	5 50	10 05	4 50	8 10
	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.	Ar	Ar.	

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	NORTH. A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Northumberland	6 20	1 50		
Cameron	6 35	...	.....	5
Chulasky	6 40	....	.....	5 51
Danville	6 48	2 12	10 26	5 58
Catawissa	7 05	2 28	10 39	6 05
Rupert	7 12	2 31	10 44	6 23
Bloomsburg	7 20	2 38	10 49	6 29
Espy	7 27	2 43	....	6 35
Lime Ridge	7 34	2 50	.....	6 42
Willow Grove	7 38	2 54	.....	6 46
Briarcreek	7 41	....	.....	6 50
Berwick	7 48	3 04	11 12	6 56
Beach Haven	7 54	3 10	11 18	7 02
Hick's Ferry	8 00	3 17	...	7 09
Shickshinny	8 10	3 29	11 33	7 22
Hunlock's	8 21	3 39	.....	7 32
Nanticoke	8 26	3 46	11 49	7 39
Avondale	8 30	3 51	.....	7 43
Plymouth	8 35	3 56	11 56	7 48
Plymouth Junction	8 40	4,00	.....	7 52
Kingston	8 45	4 05	12 03	7 57
Bennett	8 49	4 08	12 06	8 02
Maltby	8 52	4 12	.....	8 07
Wyoming	8 56	4 17	12 13	8 12
West Pittston	9 01	4 22	.....	8 17
Pittston	9 08	4 30	12 22	8 25
Duryea	9 12	4 34	.....	8 29
Lackawanna	9 16	4 37	.....	8 32
Taylorville	9 25	4 45	12 35	8 42
Bellevue	9 31	4 50	.....	8 47
Scranton	9 35	4 55	12 48	8 52
	A. M.	P. M	P. M.	M

STATIONS.	SOUTH. A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Scranton	6 00	9 50	1 35	6 07
Bellevue	6 05	9 55	....	....
Taylorville	6 10	10 00	1 45	6 17
Lackawanna	6 18	10 07	1 52	6 24
Duryea	6 22	10 10	1 55	6 28
Pittston	6 28	10 14	2 00	6 31
West Pittston	6 35	10 20	2 06	6 38
Wyoming	6 40	10 25	2 11	6 43
Maltby	6 44	10 28	....	....
Bennett	6 48	10 32	2 19	6 50
Kingston	6 54	10 35	2 25	6 55
Plymouth Junction	6 59	10 39	2 29	....
Plymouth	7 04	10 44	2 34	7 03
Avondale	7 09	10 48	2 33	7 07
Nanticoke	7 14	10 52	2 42	7 12
Hunlock's	7 20	10 59	2 50	7 20
Shickshinny	7 31	11 09	3 01	7 30
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 23	3 17	7 41
Beach Haven	7 54	11 32	3 25	7 47
Berwick	8 02	11 40	3 33	7 53
Briar Creek	8 09	....	3 40	...
Willow Grove	8 13	11 50	3 44	8 02
Lime Ridge	8 17	11 56	3 50	8 06
Espy	8 24	12 04	3 58	8 12
Bloomsburg	8 31	12 12	4 05	8 18
Rupert	8 37	12 18	4 12	8 23
Catawissa	8 42	12 23	4 18	8 28
Danville	8 57	12 37	4 38	8 43
Chulasky	9 03	.....	4 46	....
Cameron	9 07	12 46	4 51	8 53
Northumberland	9 22	1 00	5 05	9 07
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, W Ilamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

P. & E. R. R. DIV. AND N. C. R'Y

In effect May ,21 1893. Trains leave Sunbury

EASTWARD.

9:48 a. m. Train 14 (Daily except Sunday) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 3:00 p. m.; New York 5:50 p. m.; Baltimore, 3:10 p. m.; Washington 4:30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia Baltimore. Parlor car to Philadelphia.

1:55 p. m. Train 8, (Daily except Sunday,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.; New York, 9:35 p. m.; Baltimore 6:45 p. m.; Washington 8:15 p. m. Parlor cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.25 p. m. Train 12 [Daily except Sunday] for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10:55 p. m. New York 2:50 a. m., Baltimore 10:40 p. m., Washington 4:10 a. m., Passenger coach to Philadelphia.

8:22 p. m.—Train 6, (Daily,) for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:30 a. m.; New York 7:35 a. m. Pullman sleeping car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

1:50 a. m.—1 (Daily,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 a. m., New York 9:30 a. m., Baltimore 6:20 a. m. Washington 7:30 a. m., Pullman Sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4:56 a. m.—Train 16 (Daily,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Baltimore 8:55 a. m. and Washington 10:16 a. m and Pullman sleeping cars to Baltimore, Washington, and Passenger coaches to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

2:04 a. m.—Train 9 (Daily except Sunday) for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman sleeping cars to Buffalo and passenger coaches to Rochester.

5:13 a. m.—Train 3 (Daily,) for Erie, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman palace cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9:56—Train 15 (Daily,) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1:35 p. m.—Train 11 (Daily except Sunday) for Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Rochester.

5:34 p. m.—Train 1, (Daily except Sunday) for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9:25 p. m.—Train 13 daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15—Leaves New York, 12:15 night, Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., Baltimore 4:40 a. m., Harrisburg, 8:15 a. m., daily arriving at Sunbury 9:55 a. m.

Train 11—Leaves Philadelphia 8:50 a. m., Washington 7:50 a. m., Baltimore 8:45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1:35 with Parlor car from Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1—Leaves New York 9:00 a. m., Philadelphia 11:50 a. m., Washington 10:15 a. m., Baltimore 11:10 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5:29 p. m. with passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p. m., Philadelphia 4:35 p. m., Washington 5:15 p. m., Baltimore 4:12 p. m. arriving at Sunbury 9:25 p. m. Through Coach and Parlor car from Philadelphia.

Train 9 leaves New York 6:30 p. m., Philadelphia 9:20 p. m., Washington 7:40 p. m., Baltimore 8:45 p. m., (Daily except Saturday,) arriving at Sunbury, 2:04 a. m. with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches from Washington and Baltimore.

Train 3 leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:40 p. m., Baltimore 11:40 p. m., (Daily,) arriving at Sunbury 5:08 a. m., with Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

SUNBURY HAZLETON, & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD, AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday)

Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10:00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:48 a. m., Wilkes Barre 12.10 p. m. Hazleton 12:15 p. m., Pottsville 1.25 p. m. Through Coach Williamsport to Wilkes-Barre.

Train 11 leaves Sunbury 5:35 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 6:26 p. m., Wilkes-Barre 7:50 p. m. Hazleton 7:56 p. m. Pottsville 9:05 p. m. Through Coach Williamsport to Wilkes-Barre.

Train 8 leaves Wilkes-Barre 7:35 a. m., Pottsville 6:00 a. m., Hazleton 7:10 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 8:47 a. m., Sunbury 9 35 a. m. Through Coach Wilkes-Barre to Williamsport.

Train 10 leaves Pottsville 1:50 p m. Hazleton 3:04 p. m. Wilkes-Barre 3:12 p. m arriving at Bloom Ferry 4:31 p. m., Sunbury 5:15 p. m. Through Coach Wilkes-Barre to Harrisburg.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:48 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 12:10 p. m.

Train 26 leaves Wilkes-Barre 4:40 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6:08 p. m., Sunbury 7:00 p. m.

S. M. PRETOST, Gen'l. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL.
Franklin of Phila.	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,000,922
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Queen, of N. Y.	500,000	3,528,915	1,092,622
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,753,307	438,729
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,780,689	2,364,735

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Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

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Home, of N. Y.; Merchants of Newark, N. J.; Clinton, N. Y.; Peoples', N. Y.; Reading, Pa; German American Ins. Co., New York; Greenwich Insurance Co., New York; Jersey City Fire Ins. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, and liable to the hazard of fire only.
Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined, by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
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Desirable vacant lots and a number of good houses and lots in Bloomsburg, Pa. The best business stand in Bloomsburg. A very desirable property containing 19 acres and first class buildings with good will in a business worth $1200 to $1500 per year at Willow Grove.

Dwellings in Espy, Orangeville and Beach Haven. A large number of farms in Columbia County, one in Luzerne County, one in Virginia. Two Country Store Stands in Columbia County and one in Luzerne County. A water power planing mill, dry dock and lumber yard and sheds in Beach Haven, Pa. Also 10 acres of good farm land at same place. by M. P. LUTZ & SON, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, BLOOMSBURG, PA. tf.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RUPTURE POSITIVELY CURED FOR INformation address D. E. WHITENIGHT, Tamaqua, Schuylkill Co., Pa. 5-5-1y.

ROOMS FOR YOUNG MEN.—M. M. PHILLIPS has very desirable furnished rooms for six young men. Bath room adjoining, for use of occupants of the rooms. Call and examine. 5-19-tf.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS FOR JUSTICES and CONSTABLES at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

FOR SALE. A GOOD WOODEN FENCE, ORnamental. Inquire at this office. 4-21-tf

WE WANT A CORRESPONDENT IN THIS place. A bright intelligent, energetic young man can make from $15 to $100 per month. Address GOLDEN ERA, 72 West 50th street, New York City.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF INTELLIGENT reliable young men, to push rolling chairs at the World's Fair. Must have letters of recommendation as to integrity and character. A fine chance to see the Fair and pay your expenses. We pay 75c. per day, 10 per cent. of your gross earnings and furnish free lodgings at our Dormitories. For particulars, apply by letter to COLUMBIA ROLLING CHAIR CO., Jackson Park, Chicago.

Letters from Dr. James B. Neal.

WINNEPEG, Canada, August 22nd, 1893.

MY DEAR FATHER:

Here we are, half way across the continent and in a place which in my boyhood days seemed away out of all creation. Now it is a city of 30,000 inhabitants, built right out apparently in the midst of the almost limitless plain through which we traveled all morning in North Dakota and Manitoba. We left Chicago at 10:30 P. M. Friday, August 18th, feeling we had enjoyed a very satisfactory visit to the World's Fair, reached St. Paul about noon on Saturday, and had a delightful visit with friends of Mrs. Neal in St. Paul and Minneapolis until Monday evening, when we took train at 8:10 for Winnepeg. It grew dark so soon after leaving Minneapolis that we saw very little of Minnesota, only enough to show us that we were passing constantly, lake after lake, which lay placid in the moonlight, of which, we were told in St. Paul, there were from seven to ten thousand in the State. Next morning, Tuesday, we woke up to find outselves in the boundless fields of wheat, of North Dakota, lying in the valley of the Red River of the North, as it comes up from the South. It seemed very strange to me to see them just harvesting their wheat in the latter part of August, about seven weeks behind us in Pennsylvania. We were in the United States till about noon when we reached the border, and a customs officer came through the train and gave our personal baggage a very cursory examination before allowing us to go over into Canada.

One thing which astonished me was, that he sealed up all the stores, etc. in the kitchen of the sleeper, so that when I asked the porter for something to eat about 2 P. M, he could not furnish anything, though he had given us our breakfast some hours before. The porter told me that was a regular performance every day on reaching the border, the seal being removed the next day in Winnepeg, before starting back to St. Paul. We reached Winnepeg about 2:30 P. M., and are very comfortably settled for the night at this new Hotel, which seemes very nice indeed. We go on our way at seven to-morrow morning We found a party of eight or nine American Board Missionaries in Minneapolis, who are mostly going to North China and who came on in the same car with us and will continue with us all the way to China.

With love to you and mother, affectionately your son,

JAMES B. NEAL.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—August 25th, 1893, Friday evening

MY DEAREST MOTHER:

Here we are safe on the shores of the Pacific once more, ready to set sail for our distant field early Monday morning. We were more than glad to reach here this afternoon about four, as we had had a very dirty ride across from Winnepeg. We were very much dissappointed in the appointments of our train; the sleepers not being as fine nor nearly as clean as ordinary Pullmans, while the dining car serviee though not bad, was not so nice as one would expect from the elaborate advertisements of the superb equipment of the Canadian Pacific. In short so far as service is concerned one can be quite as well suited in America—I mean in the United States, on any one of several transcontinental roads and especially on the Northern Pacific they say, as on the much puffed Canadian Pacific. Of course as an American I am rather glad it is so. I was much amused at an Englishman, I think he was a Canadian, who came up with us from Minneapolis, and on the way told me the Canadian Pacific was the best equipped, best managed road in the world. A couple of times on the journey west, for he came with us as far as the Rocky Mountains, I took occasion to ask him what he thought of the C. P. railroad now, and he had to acknowledge that it was pretty bad. But the route itself is full of interest. For nearly 30 hours after leaving Winnepeg you speed along hour after hour over rolling prairies with little or nothing to relieve the monotony except an occasional house, a forlorn railway station, or a very occasional thrifty looking ranch, so that you feel quite ready to leave the plains and strike into the mountains by the time the foot hills of the Rockies are reached about noon of the second day from Winnepeg It was a great relief to me to strike the rising ground and feel the exhileration of the cool mountain air blowing down from the lofty mountains looming up in the distance. From the time the foot hills are reached the interest of the trip keeps constantly increasing, as the railway here takes to the valley of the Bow river and follows it up and up into the heart of the mountains, the heights becoming more and more rugged and the grand Rockies showing up more impressively the deeper we get into them The approach to them and the penetrating into them by this route are far more impressive than on the Union Pacific as I remember it, but like the U. P. railroad the Canadian Pacific gives you even more aweinspiring sights of these noble mountains on the western descent, where after passing the Grand Divide where the waters separate, some to flow east and some to flow west, the railway strikes into the canyon of the Kicking Horse river, a very turbulent, swiftly descending mountain stream which more than justifies its Indian name, and sticking close to its course follows it down, down, until the Columbia river is reached. One of the most vivid impressions of the trip is the chasing of our train through the gorge of the Kicking Horse, it being apparently a race between our puffing locomotive and the madly dashing river at our side. Never have I seen a more turbulent rollicking stream than the comparatively small glacier-fed stream of the Kicking Horse. When the Columbia is reached the Rockies are past, but the beautiful Selkirks loom into full view and to cross them takes the railway through the sublimest of mountain scenery. Unfortunately our train was late and it was dark when we began to enter the Selkirks, but the moon soon came out and we saw enough even though dimly, to convince us the beauties of the route had not been much exaggerated. As the road climbed along the sides of the mountains, crossed the deep ravines over the rushing mountain torrents, one bridge being 295 feet above the level of the stream, wound around the mountains, dashed through snow sheds, and finally came to rest within a stone's throw of the great glacier of the Selkirks, covering forty square miles, with ice and snow, I felt I had never experienced anything more thrilling in my travelling experience. After passing the glacier we went to bed, but about five o'clock this morning Lillie called me down from my upper berth to see the lovely lake along whose shore we sped for twenty miles, the water being of a lovely green and so pure and clear, and the whole sheet being rock encircled, the base hills rising for hundreds of feet all about it. All day long we followed along the shores of the Thompson and Fraser Rivers, sometimes in deep, dark gorges or canyons, sometimes along more widely spreading sheets of water, and through forests of pine, but always through the roughest, most rugged of country up to the very doors of Vancouver. It was an interesting trip, our only regret being that we could not see all of the mountains in daylight. We have found very comfortable quarters at this hotel, the best in Vancouver, and shall enjoy the land all the more for the anticipations of what is so soon to come. I am hoping for a letter from you to-morrow. We are all well. I do hope for good news from you all.

With loads of love to you and father,

Devotedly your son,

JIM.

STEAMSHIP EMPRESS OF JAPAN, August 28th, 1893.

MY DEAR MOTHER:

We did not come on board our Steamer, "Empress of Japan" until Monday morning as the sailing was delayed because of a cargo of flour which did not arrive from Portland until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and which is now being transferred to our vessel. A notice in the gangway says the ship will not get away until daylight to morrow morning. We are sorry to be delayed until to-morrow as it means getting into Shanghai a day later I fear. We are delighted with our quarters on the ship. Our state room is pleasant and conveniently situated near the stairs leading to the dining room and also to the deck—the arrangements are the most convenient, especially in the way of drawers, lockers, etc., we have ever had on any steamer. The 'Empress of Japan" is said to be the finest vessel on the Pacific. So far as I have met them the officers seem pleasant, and the Chinese boys who wait on the table and attend to the state rooms are smiling as usual, so if sea sickness does not lay us low, I think we shall enjoy the trip, We have a lot of Missionaries on board, I think there must be fifteen or twenty of us. The Library where I am writing is a very bright, cheery room, with a small collection of books, several writing tables, and plenty of upholstered seats. The dining room too is large and bright, altogether we have a very nice vessel and plenty of company.

TUESDAY, August 29, 1893.

We are now fairly on our way having set sail early this morning from Vancouver. We were delighted to find when we got up this morning that the sea was very nice and smooth so that the beginning of our long voyage is very pleasant and as the sun is shining brightly and the air is bracing, everybody is in a good humor and happy to be off. We shall make a stop sometime before noon at Victoria, which is the Capital of British Columbia and a good deal of a summer resort, and from there we shall be able to send off our last mail before reaching Yokohama. We have two long tables in the dining room and a number of smaller ones, the ship being pretty full. Our table has the Captain at one end and the Doctor at the other, on Mrs. Neal's left hand sits a Mr. Williams, an American Board Missionary, who lives away above Peking beyond the Great Wall; on Mrs. Neal's right hand I sit and on my right, is Mrs. Deuby, wife of U. S. Minister in Peking; across the table from Mrs. Neal is a Mrs. Grundy, a very nice English lady, who is going out to Hong Kong to rejoin her husband who is a Missionary, and from whom she has been separated for several years, while at home in England with her children—she has sort of placed herself in our care. Across from me is a Mr. Lloyd who is going back to Japan. He teaches in a government school there and seems to be a very pleasant man. We know so many on board already that we can scarcely be lonely. Now good-bye until we can write you from Yokohama. As ever your affectionate son,

JAMES B. NEAL.

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TAKE

MEREDITH'S DIAMOND CLUB PURE RYE

Without equal as a stimulant and tonic. Chemically Pure and Indorsed by Physicians. Sold by all Druggists.

MEREDITH'S PURE MALT FOR ALL PULMONARY AND BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS.

G. W. MEREDITH & CO., Sole Proprietors, PITTSBURGH, PA., and EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

Sept. 8, 1 yr.

IT'S A SECRET

— that many women owe their beauty to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The reason—beauty of form and face, as well as grace, radiate from the common center—health. The best bodily condition results from good food, fresh air, and exercise, coupled with the judicious use of the "Prescription." In maidenhood, womanhood, and motherhood, it's a supporting tonic that's peculiarly adapted to her needs, regulating, strengthening, and curing, the derangements of the sex.

If there be headache, pain in the back, bearing-down sensations, or general debility, or if there be nervous prostration, and sleeplessness, the "Prescription" reaches the origin of the trouble and corrects it. It dispels aches and pains, corrects displacements and cures catarrhal inflammation of the lining membranes. It's *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, or the money paid for it is refunded.

I Can Procure You Money

for the purchase of real estate, the erection of buildings or making of other improvements on lands or to pay off an incumberence at a very low rate of interest and you can have from 5 to 20 years time to repay loan in easy monthly installments. Loans are made on either farm or city property. Building loans are made and the amount of loan advanced as work progresses. Call on or address

J. F. HARKINS,
Evans Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
8-25-tf.

An appraisement was made in the estate of the late G. P. Reighard, deceased, of Lightstreet, on Monday. The personal property amounts to about $15,000.

FIRST TROPHY TOURNAMENT.

The Bloomsburg Gun Club have purchased two beautiful Gold Badges valued at twenty dollars each, one for Live Bird Shooting and one for Target Shooting, which they propose to offer as a Trophy for the members of their club or any other shooter resident of Columbia County belonging to a gun club. First shoot to be held on their grounds on Friday, October 27th, 1893. Live birds in A. M, Targets in P. M.

CONDITIONS AS FOLLOWS:

Live birds. Each contestant to shoot at ten birds. The one killing the greatest number to be awarded the trophy.

All ties shot off at three birds each.

The winner of the Trophy to be subject to a challenge or challenges not oftener than once in sixty days

All shoots to take place on the Bloomsburg Gun Club Grounds.

A bond in the sum of twenty dollars shall be given by the winner of the trophy to the president of the Bloomsburg Gun Club for the return of the trophy to him at the next succeeding shoot.

American Association Rules to govern, except 1¼ oz. shot allowed, 12 guage guns.

Birds 25 cents each for this shoot. Dead birds belong to club.

TARGETS P. M.

Each contestant to shoot at twenty-five targets.

An entrance fee of one dollar will be charged each contestant, one-half of which shall be in payment of targets The shooter breaking the greatest number to be awarded the trophy. The balance or fifty per cent. to be divided into four monies, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. and divided between the next highest scores.

Ties for trophy shot off at ten targets.

Bond for return of trophy given same as in live bird shoot.

American Association Rules to govern.

Shooting will be continued during the day, arranged to suit shooters.

W. B. ALLEN, Secretary. J. H. MERCER, President.
W. H. SNYDER, V. President.

This is the time of year when everybody begins to think about cleaning up and making improvements, and new wall paper is usually one of the first things to be done. W. H. Brooke & Co have a very large and elegant stock to select from. Call and see and get estimates. 3-31-tf.

This week we give our readers a ten page paper, including the full text of the new ballot law, and a sample ballot, with instructions for marking it. Next week we expect to print the list of premiums awarded at the Bloom Fair, also in supplement form. The sheet containing the ballot law should be preserved.

Postmaster Cathcart's commission expires on December 21. It is not likely that any change will be made before that time.

What A Noted Physician Thinks of Swamp-Root.

"GREATEST REMEDY OF THE CENTURY."

An Effectual Cure for Kidney, Liver and Bladder Diseases.

C. F. Brown, A. M., M. D.

"When I discovered that **Swamp-Root was not a patent medicine,** but the favorite prescription of an old and scientific physician with which he had treated successfully thousands of cases, **my prejudices were** disarmed and I began

to prescribe Swamp-Root

in my practice invariably with the most surprising results, **curing** many **cases** which I had considered **hopeless.** Whenever I find any one suffering with pain in the small of the back, a too copious flow or retention of urine indicating **Kidney** or **Bladder disease,** I invariably prescribe Swamp-Root, and it never fails to greatly benefit the patient, even in cases of **Bright's Disease.** I have also used it in repeated cases of **chronic diarrhœa which**

It has never failed to cure

after all other remedies had proved useless. For all Kidney, Bladder or Liver diseases I consider Swamp-Root a perfect specific, and the greatest remedy of this century."

C. F. Brown, A.M.M.D.

Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

At Druggists, 50 cents & $1.00 size, or of DR. KILMER & CO., Binghamton, N. Y.

THE WORLD'S FAIR

Photographed and described. Wide awake agent wanted for our new World's Fair book by Directors General Davis, Mrs. Potter Palmer and other officials. Over 500 pictures, nearly all photographs. 628 pages. Low price. Big commission. Freight paid. 30 days' credit. Selling fast. Men or ladies make $10 a day. Send for circular; or send 50 cents to-day for large outfit containing over 100 photographs.

P. W. ZIEGLER & Co., 724 Chestnut St., Phila.

10-20-4t. d.

"When I was a Boy,"

Writes Postmaster J. C. WOODSON, Forest Hill, W. Va., "I had a **bronchial trouble** of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary medicines, and advised me to try **Ayer's** Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take

A Bad Cold,

and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."

"I have been using **Ayer's** Cherry Pectoral in my family for 30 years, with the most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it as being especially adapted to all pulmonary complaints. I have, for many years, made pulmonary and other medicines a special study, and I have come to the conclusion that **Ayer's** Cherry Pectoral occupies a position pre-eminent over other medicines of the class."—Chas. Davenport, Dover, N. J.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the sale of the real estate of David Billman, late of Locust township, Col. Co., deceased, by the executor and widow of said decedent.

The said sale having been confirmed absolutely by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, and the money having been paid into Court, the undersigned appointed by said Court an auditor to distribute the proceeds of said sale, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will meet parties interested in said fund at his office in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the 15th day of November, A. D., 1893 at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons having a claim or claims against said fund will appear and present the same or be forever debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

ROBERT BUCKINGHAM, Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jermiah S. Yohe, late of Mifflin Township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Jeremiah S. Yohe, late of Mifflin township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administratrix to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

ELIRABETH I. YOHE, Administratrix, Mifflinville, Pa.

HERRING, Atty.
10-13-6t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Lev. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia Co. and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa. on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, '93,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land, situate in Scott township, County of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, and bounded and described as follows: On the north, by lands of Joseph Heckman and others, on the east by lands of Peter Hagenbuch, on the south by lands of James Lake, on the west by lands of the heirs of John Robison, deceased. Containing eighty six acres, more or less, whereon are erected two

FRAME DWELLING HOUSES,

a bank barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Susan Kuhn and Joseph G. Wells, executors of Isaac S. Kuhn, who was the assignee of Clementine G. Reimensnyder and Elmer K. Creveling, vs. Samuel House and Daniel H. Creveling, and to be sold as the property of Samuel House and Daniel H. Creveling.

FRE ZE, Atty. JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

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OFFICE HOURS, 8 to 10 A.M. 2 to 4 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M. Bloomsbu Pa.

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Announcement w ll appear later.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of A. J. McLaughlin, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County to distribute the fund in the hands of C. G. Murphy, Administrator of the estate of Arthur J. McLaughlin, deceased, will sit at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg, said County, on the 31st day of October, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M., to perform the duties of said appointment; when and where all parties interested may appear and present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

ROBERT B. LITTLE, Auditor.
10-13-4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Geo. P. Reighard, late of Scott township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Geo. P. Reighard, late of Scott township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned executors, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

ELWELL, Atty. JOHN REIGHARD, B. F. REIGHARD, Executors
10-20-6t.

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